The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 20.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Heath, Anderson & Co., of Boston, show assets of $339,929, with liabilities of $306,499.

—The French authorities on the Spanish frontier have seized a convoy of arms for the Carlists.

—Dispatches from Butte Plumas, Sierra Counties, California, report a heavy shock of earthquake on Sunday morning.

—It was rumored in Brooklyn on Sunday that a juror in the Tilton-Beecher case was drinking with one of the counsel on Friday night.

—In Chicago, on Saturday night, Christopher Malone stabbed James Keagan, inflicting a wound which proved fatal in a few minutes.

—A. G. Mandel's varnish factory at Hunter's Point, N. Y., with 2,000 pounds of varnish, was burned last Saturday night. Loss $60,000; insured.

—Laudenburger's Hosiery Mills at Frankfort, Pa., are closed, the firm having failed, and over one thousand men are thus thrown out of employment.

—Two women who keep a "baby farming" establishment at Holliston, Mass., have been arrested on a charge of poisoning five infants within eight weeks.

—Captain H. A. White, leader of the Connecticut Colony in Russell county, Ks., froze to death near his home during the recent severe cold spell on the plains.

—The *Diario* (official) of the city of Mexico denies the signing of any document recognizing the English debt, adding that such a contract never will be signed.

—The Arkansas House of Representatives has passed a bill exempting from taxation for a period of seven years capital employed in mines and manufactures.

—W. A. Weeks, colored, Assistant Secretary of State of Louisiana, was killed in New Orleans, last Saturday night by George Paris, colored, Tax Assessor, in an altercation about a woman.

—The New York *Times'* Washington special says: From what is known of the views of the Senate Committee on Railroads, it is considered impossible that Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad bill can be reported favorably.

—At the annual meeting of the Democratic General Committee of New York, on Saturday night, Abram S. Hewitt was elected chairman, with a full board of officers. Resolutions reaffirming Democratic principles were adopted.

—The Congressional Centennial Committee visited the Centennial rooms in Philadelphia on Saturday, where they were addressed by Governor Bigler, Gen. Hawley, and others. Subsequently they visited the Art Gallery at the Centennial grounds, and at night attended a club dinner, where President Grant and his Cabinet were present.

The Sorrows of the South.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

That large class of people whose heads have long been surcharged with tears, for the woes of the afflicted South, and whom we have always found prepared to shed them on a moment's notice, are, at present, favoring us with as copious a flow of briny liquid, that it seems only second to the forty days' rain which set Noah's ark afloat, and we might anticipate a flood if it were not for the avidity with which the land of flowers has learned to drink at this fountain of Northern sympathy. When the first protest was made against that form of chivalry which sold women on the auction block, scourged, tortured and outraged them at will, that some class of Northern bipeds, who are now agonizing on the wrongs of the South, did set up such a lamentation that Jeremiah's sorrow for Israel was consolation by comparison. They did more than lament, for they defended the imperiled rights of their Southern owners by mobbing and lynching those who dared to question their perpetual right to defend, believe and exhorting the unpaid toil of the laborer, by force of the lash. No one could object to the practice of hunting men with blood hounds, maiming and murdering them for the crime of seeking liberty, without opening the sluices of Northern tears, and incarring the deadly animosity of Northern doughfaces.

The trouble now is just what it was twenty years ago. The white men of the South are armed and organized to maintain their right to do as they please with the colored population of that section; what they will please to do is easily known by looking back to what they have done. The fell determination to disregard and trample on the rights of the negro is scarcely disguised, and their intention to maintain their old-time restrictions against the citizens of other States is openly proclaimed by the names they have chosen to designate themselves and their opponents.

In Louisiana it is not Republican and Democrat, but "White Men's League" and "Radicals." Where is the Black Man's League to which it might be claimed that this race compact is the answer? Up to this time we have no authentic account of any combinations among colored men designed to control the politics of the State. On the contrary, these leaguing white men tell us that the colored men are combined with white men, "Carpet-baggers," emigrants from other States, to keep the South under the control of that party which saved the Union, about which these same Southern white men kept up such a croak, in the days when it suited their purposes to dignify or even deify our National compact. What party has a better right to govern the South in the Union, than the one which prevented her going out of it? That party which had the right to force her into an acknowledgement of her obligations, as a member of the Union, has a right to see that she fulfils those obligations in good faith. This she cannot do while she throws impediments in the way of emigration to her soil. That she does this, and is determined to do it, is proved by the name she gives to the citizens of other States who have gone, or may go, to make homes on her soil.

Such people are "carpet-baggers," "scalawags," "Yankees," "intruders," "outsiders." Suppose the Northern and Western States followed this example, and each build a Chinese wall of prejudice around its borders to exclude emigration from other States, what would we imagine anything more entirely at war with the American idea of government? And yet it is the enforcement of this law of proscription, to which the Democracy and a portion of the Republican party have pledged themselves in their vindication of the White Men's League of the South. Half the States of the Union are to be governed by those white men who joined in the attempt to destroy the Union. They, and they alone, are to say what shall be the policy and practice in that region of slave pens and legally enforced ignorance. They, and they alone, it must be, for the loyal whites were generally murdered or driven out during the war, and the Southern white men of today was the Southern Confederate of ten years ago.

But this grievous burden of carpet-baggism is now the crushing load under which the gallant South is staggering. Is it peculiar to that region that her citizens demand such peculiar sympathy under this affliction? Thaddeus Stevens was a carpet-bagger in Pennsylvania. Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln in Illinois. Lincoln carpet-bagged from Kentucky. Why did not Illinois order him back to the place of his nativity, and save her honors and endowments for her native born sons? If the old Keystone had sent Stevens back to New England, at the point of the revolver, she might have escaped a common school system another quarter of a century, and if Illinois had sent Abe Lincoln and Douglas, given twenty-four hours to leave, and hanged them for disobeying orders, there would have been two vacant places for aspiring youths who had drawn their first breath on the soil of the Hoosier State. One dollar a day and back.

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IT has long been a curious inquiry whether the iron in the blood is affected by a magnet, by heat and cold, and other agencies that affect it in the rod and pure forms. During the past intensely cold weather a Greenburg scientific man is making a series of experiments to ascertain the fact. Knowing the lips to be very vascular, he selected a pretty woman with very red lips, and one cold, frosty morning assayed to kiss her, expecting the lips would stick to hers as if he had pressed them against the pump handle. The experiment was satisfactory; for if the iron in the woman's lips did not respond, a skilful, that lay near by, did. Quere?

A CORRESPONDENT of the Mercer *Dispatch* says that quite a romantic affair recently occurred in the northern part of the county. A certain young man was to marry a certain young woman on Christmas, but when he went to claim her, imagine his surprise to find that she had gone, to become "the wife of a handsomer man." Strange to say, the young man appeared disappointed, and moped around for two or three days; but remembering there is a "balm in Gilead," he went and made love to the false one's elder, perhaps wiser sister, and we understand that "the twain are to be made one flesh." Sweet are the uses of adversity." Take courage young man, from this, and not lament over trifles, but crowd nobly on.

ANOTHER of those sad accidents caused by a lack of caution in the use of fire-arms, occurred on Block House Run, not far from New Brighton, on Saturday, January 16. The circumstances attending the sad fatality in question, are about as follows: It seems that Anthony and John Snyder, aged respectively about fifteen and nineteen years, sons of Mr. George Snyder, of New Brighton, were out hunting in the above locality, the elder son, Anthony, walking in advance of his brother a short distance and carrying a loaded gun. In going up a hill the former accidentally stumbled and fell, the gun striking upon the ground in such a manner as to discharge it. On regaining his feet the young man was horror-stricken to discover that the entire charge had entered the side of his brother, causing a frightful wound, which resulted in his death in ten or fifteen minutes afterward.

THERE is some excitement in the region of Allentown in regard to a vast estate, said to be worth $30,000,000 left by one David Marr, who came years ago to this country from Scotland and settled at Mount Bethel, in Northampton county. The Allentown *Herald* says, in regard to the matter, that Professor McAllister, the magician, who claims to be one of about thirty heirs, arrived in that city last week and proceeded to the place of Mr. Marr's burial to endeavor to obtain evidence. On Saturday a letter from M. J. Fatzinger, Weaversville, was received at the *Herald* office, containing the startling announcement that the writer had papers in his possession which related to Marr. The letter was shown Mr. McAllister, who was very much gratified at making this important discovery, little thinking to receive so favorable news, and which will prove of great value in claiming the estate and its title from that quarter. Mr. McAllister's family history dates back to the time of the Young Pretender and the Earl of Marr, who figure conspicuously in English history. This David Marr was the eldest son of the Earl, and at the time of the rebellion, fled to Ireland where he resided several years, and subsequently he came to America. Important documents are already in possession of the heirs, who entertain hopes that they will be successful in securing possession of this great landed estate. Yesterday Mr. McAllister proceeded to Weaversville to examine the papers relating to what so greatly concern himself and relatives.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM EUROPE.

Montenegro Preparing for War.

Proclamations by King Alfonso.

Death of Canon Kingsley.

SPAIN.

Proclamations by the King.

MADRID, January 23.—King Alfonso issued two proclamations to-day, one addressed to the inhabitants of the Basque provinces and Navarre. In this, the King says, he longs for peace, but will fight for his rights; that he is the representative of the dynasty which their fathers swore to obey; that he is a Catholic, and will see that full justice is again done to the Church; that if they will lay down their arms, they will see prosperity revive, and will regain the freedom they enjoyed under Queen Isabella. He offers full amnesty to all who comply with his terms.

The other proclamation is addressed to the army, from whom the King demands abnegation and energy.

The King's Promises.

MADRID, January 24.—King Alfonso, in his two proclamations of yesterday, promises to respect the Fueros of the Basque provinces, and exhorts those officers whom the revolution induced to join Don Carlos to return to their comrades in the army of Spain.

Review.

The King to-day reviewed forty thousand troops at Peralta, and was warmly cheered.

Rumors of a Compromise.

MADRID, January 24.—Various rumors are in circulation here of a compromise with Don Carlos.

ITALY.

Letter from King Alfonso.

BERLIN, January 23.—A courier has arrived in this city bearing an autograph letter from King Alfonso to Emperor William. He has similar letters for the Emperor of Austria and King of Italy.

Reception to Garibaldi.

ROME, January 24.—General Garibaldi landed at Civita Vecchia yesterday evening. He was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations by the people and conducted through the town by a torchlight procession. The General arrived to-day in Rome. He was met at the railway station by the Mayor and members of the municipality, and cordially welcomed to the city. Several workmen's societies formed a procession with bands, and escorted the old hero to his hotel. Immense crowds lined the streets and cheered with the wildest enthusiasm as the General passed. No disorder of any kind marred the demonstration.

MONTENEGRO.

Preparing for War.

VIENNA, January 23.—The Montenegrin Government has ordered its subjects abroad to return home. Twelve thousand troops ha ve been ordered to the frontier.

The Difficulty Compromised.

VIENNA, January 24.—The Montenegrin difficulty has been compromised. The citizens of Montenegro are to be tried at Cettigne. The evidence of Turkish witnesses in the case will be taken at the frontier town of Spush.

CUBA.

Sisters of Charity from Mexico.

HAVANA, January 23.—One hundred and forty-eight Sisters of Charity, expelled from Mexico, arrived here, *en route* to France.

Alfonso Proclaimed King.

Alfonso was officially proclaimed King of Spain to-day by Captain General Concha.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Obituary.

LONDON, January 25.—Rev. Charles Kingsley died yesterday, aged 56 years.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Jan. 25, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

In the Middle States and lower lake region, rising barometer, falling temperature, brisk north or west winds, and clear or clearing weather, which conditions will gradually extend eastward over New England.

Fire in Pekin, Illinois.

PEORIA, ILLS., January 23.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the extensive cultivator and wagon factory of T. & H. Smith & Co., in Pekin, Illinois, and spreading rapidly, the building and contents, consisting, in addition to valuable machinery, of over 1,500 finished plows and a quantity of unmanufactured stock, were destroyed. The building was valued at $20,000; no insurance. The loss on machinery is $20,000.—The insurance is $2,000 in each of the following companies: Lycoming, Pa.; Farmers, York, Pa.; Peoples, Memphis; Allemania, Pittsburgh; total, $8,000. The stock was valued at $40,000; insured for $15,000, as follows: Hartford, Missouri, $2,500; German, Rochester, $1,500; Globe, Chicago, $2,500; Planters, Memphis, $1,500; Commercial, St. Louis, $3,000; Michigan State, Adrian, $2,000. One hundred and twenty-five men are thrown out of employment.

STATE BREVITIES.

READING reduces rents.

THE Mt. Pleasant *Journal* is no more.

THE Erie City Passenger Railway Company carried 275,253 passengers over their road during last year.

THE contributions to pay the debt of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions now amount to $22,677.56.

THE new brick house belonging to H. A. Jamison, in Warren, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Loss $12,000.

THE *Derrick* says: "There is not another city in the State where rents are so high, comparatively, as in Oil City.

THREE years ago the indebtedness of Greenville was $3,393.50; to-day there is a surplus fund of $500 after payment of all debts.

A LAMP exploded at the house of Mr. Samuel Clark, near Lykens, last week, and a sister of Mr. Clark was burned to death.

THE almost forgotten Paul Schoeppe, the Carlisle doctor, comes to the surface in his suit for the late Miss Steinecke's estate this month.

TRAMPS dug the cellar and quarried all the stone for the new alms house at Lancaster. No tramp can get anything to eat there without first doing an hour's work.

CHARLES MCDEVITT, of Johnstown, will for a season leave his childhood's sunny home, and bestow the grace of his presence in the Western Penitentiary. Charles was a too much married man.

THE German Chancellor Bismarck was elected an honorary member of the Allegheny Literary Society at Allegheny College, Meadville, and acknowledged the compliment in a lengthy letter.

THE gas well of the Rochester Glass Works has been drilled to the depth of about 850 feet, and another strong vein of gas struck last week, sufficient it is thought for the heating of both the furnaces of the works.

MR. GEORGE AGUE, of Rochester, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, died at his residence on Tuesday of last week and was buried with military honors. Deceased was about eighty-five years of age at the time of his death.

By the failure of Henry Clews & Co., N. Y.; Wm. Mahr, of Blairsville, is out $5,000; Richard Arthurs, of Brookville, $1,000; Clarion Deposit Bank, $3,600; St. Petersburg Bank, $8,500. This last item is secured to a certain extent.

THE Clarion *Democrat* says that less lumber is being taken out along the Clarion river this year than usual, consequently there is little employment for laborers. Good hands are working in the woods for one dollar a day and board.

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THE oil excitement is still raging in Redbank. Thousands of acres have been leased, and two companies propose to put down two or more wells early in the spring. Some of the farmers are up to the neck now in oil —in imagination. The inducements offered for leases are extensive, and indications given that it is folly to refuse. One man was told that if he refused to lease, the party holding the land adjoining his, would put down a slanting hole, and take all the oil under his farm. Oil operators are "phunny phellows."

IT has long been a curious inquiry whether the iron in the blood is affected by a magnet, by heat and cold, and other agencies that affect it in the rod and pure forms. During the past intensely cold weather a Greenburg scientific man is making a series of experiments to ascertain the fact. Knowing the lips to be very vascular, he selected a pretty woman with very red lips, and one cold, frosty morning assayed to kiss her, expecting the lips would stick to hers as if he had pressed them against the pump handle. The experiment was satisfactory; for if the iron in the woman's lips did not respond, a skilful, that lay near by, did. Quere?

A CORRESPONDENT of the Mercer *Dispatch* says that quite a romantic affair recently occurred in the northern part of the county. A certain young man was to marry a certain young woman on Christmas, but when he went to claim her, imagine his surprise to find that she had gone, to become "the wife of a handsomer man." Strange to say, the young man appeared disappointed, and moped around for two or three days; but remembering there is a "balm in Gilead," he went and made love to the false one's elder, perhaps wiser sister, and we understand that "the twain are to be made one flesh." Sweet are the uses of adversity." Take courage young man, from this, and not lament over trifles, but crowd nobly on.

ANOTHER of those sad accidents caused by a lack of caution in the use of fire-arms, occurred on Block House Run, not far from New Brighton, on Saturday, January 16. The circumstances attending the sad fatality in question, are about as follows: It seems that Anthony and John Snyder, aged respectively about fifteen and nineteen years, sons of Mr. George Snyder, of New Brighton, were out hunting in the above locality, the elder son, Anthony, walking in advance of his brother a short distance and carrying a loaded gun. In going up a hill the former accidentally stumbled and fell, the gun striking upon the ground in such a manner as to discharge it. On regaining his feet the young man was horror-stricken to discover that the entire charge had entered the side of his brother, causing a frightful wound, which resulted in his death in ten or fifteen minutes afterward.

THERE is some excitement in the region of Allentown in regard to a vast estate, said to be worth $30,000,000 left by one David Marr, who came years ago to this country from Scotland and settled at Mount Bethel, in Northampton county. The Allentown *Herald* says, in regard to the matter, that Professor McAllister, the magician, who claims to be one of about thirty heirs, arrived in that city last week and proceeded to the place of Mr. Marr's burial to endeavor to obtain evidence. On Saturday a letter from M. J. Fatzinger, Weaversville, was received at the *Herald* office, containing the startling announcement that the writer had papers in his possession which related to Marr. The letter was shown Mr. McAllister, who was very much gratified at making this important discovery, little thinking to receive so favorable news, and which will prove of great value in claiming the estate and its title from that quarter. Mr. McAllister's family history dates back to the time of the Young Pretender and the Earl of Marr, who figure conspicuously in English history. This David Marr was the eldest son of the Earl, and at the time of the rebellion, fled to Ireland where he resided several years, and subsequently he came to America. Important documents are already in possession of the heirs, who entertain hopes that they will be successful in securing possession of this great landed estate. Yesterday Mr. McAllister proceeded to Weaversville to examine the papers relating to what so greatly concern himself and relatives.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Two-thirds Rule.

An Exciting Day in Prospect.

The Next Speakership

Chas. O'Conor and the White League

Republican Caucus Meetings.

Discussoin on Southern Affairs.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1875.

The House Two-Thirds Rule.

There will be an exciting day in the House to-morrow. The Republicans will endeavor to repeal the two-thirds rule, so as to enable the majority to take up and pass any bill regardless of its position on the calendar. The Democrats will resist the repeal by every means in their power. Messrs. Beck and Lamar have telegraphed to all absent Democratic Representatives to return immediately and resist the repeal of the two-thirds rule, which gives the Republicans absolute control of the House. As matters now stand, the Democrats have control, for by fillibustering they can defeat any measure. The Democrats announce their determination to prevent the passage of the Army Appropriation bill at all hazards.

Chas. O'Conor and the White League.

Mr. Chas. O'Conor's opinion that men who devote their lives to the profession of burglary can hardly be said to have any rights which others are bound to respect is held here to be applicable to members of the White League. It is held that men who band themselves together for the purpose of assassinating their political opponents leave their "Constitutional rights behind."

Small Jobs.

There is much feeling here against the practice of officials in leasing buildings for the use of the Government, of private parties, for a term of years, and paying four or five times as much as would be charged an individual for the same property, and the action of the Senate, requesting the Postmaster General to give up a building occupied by the Postoffice Department, to the lessor, Alex. R. Shepard, at the end of the fiscal year, will be closely observed.

The Next Speakership.

Fernando Wood is, as yet, the leading candidate for next Speaker, but he cannot "walk quickly over the course" by any manner of means. He can only operate, as yet, with the Democrats of the present House, only about one-fourth of whom are elected to the House. He has got the hand-ful of old members who hold over well in hand personally, but in order to bind them over it is absolutely necessary that they should go into formal caucuses with the whole party—the outgoing members and all, and right here comes the hitch. He cannot get Mr. Niblack, chairman, to call the caucus, the outgoers do not care to go into caucus on the organization of a House they cannot enter except as lobbyists or office seekers. They are friendly to Mr. Wood, but think best not to commit themselves for him against the possible successful candidate of the new members. The much coveted endorsement of the Democratic caucus of the present House will not, therefore, be given to Mr Wood. He will continue to work nevertheless.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1875.

Alabama Claims.

A petitioner before the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims alleged that he has not at any time mentioned in the petition, nor any other time or times, actively or otherwise or in any way, engaged in making or carrying on war against the United States, or in aiding or abetting in any way, shape or manner, the so-called Southern Confederacy, or any person or persons engaged in rebellion or making or carrying on war against the United States, or aforesaid. The Court decides this is not sufficient. The petitioner states, in substance, that he was not guilty of the crime of treason, as defined by the Constitution, whereas the laws expressly require him to say he had not given aid to enemies of the United States during the period of the late rebellion. Without such declaration no claim is admissible.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senators held a caucus to-day, which continued for several hours. The topic of discussion was the condition of the South, but there being conflicting views, no result was reached. The caucus, instead of giving expression on the Louisiana question, agreed to await the action of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on credentials, and will, therefore, be governed in the Senate by the Committee's report. Some of the Senators saw no escape from the present difficulties in that State except by remanding it to a territorial condition. By this means they could avoid complications growing out of the official recognition of the Kellogg Government, and open a way by which order may eventually be restored. It was thought a stronger hand ought to be stretched toward several Southern States, otherwise there might be anarchy. There were opinions different from these expressed by the more conservative. All seemed to comprehend the difficulties of the situation, but there was no distinctive plan formally presented as a measure of relief.

House Republican Caucus.

There was a large attendance at the House Republican caucus to-night, and a general disposition to do what was best to be done in view of the present condition of the South, but none of the measures reported at the previous caucus were acted upon. Finally a resolution was adopted placing the party standing all together by a majority of the House. A resolution for the purpose will probably be introduced in the House on Monday, and when adopted, will have the effect of evading the two-thirds rule, so as to public acts. Including civil rights, the more energetic enforcement of the laws of the South, and authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases, together with other measures which have been the subject of consideration by the Caucus Committee.

The proceedings are represented to have been harmonious and the result entirely satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1875.

Vote on the Pacific Railroads.

The Senate Committee on Railroads yesterday decided to report adversely on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, and all others referred to them, proposing Government aid or subsidy for railroads, except Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad bill, which was not acted upon, but laid over until Monday.

Louisiana Affairs.

It is said by one of the most prominent Republican Senators that during the present week a joint resolution will be introduced recognizing the Kellogg Government, irrespective of Pinchback's admission as Senator from Louisiana, and that a Military Governor for Louisiana, or any other Southern State, as some have privately suggested, is out of the question. General Sheridan will remain at New Orleans without limit as to time.

Cherokees After a Government Loan.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs have before them an act of the Cherokee Legislature authorizing the Cherokee delegation to negotiate with the Government a loan of $500,000, to be refunded from the proceeds of Cherokee lands west of the Arkansas river and south of Kansas. It is represented that this loan is necessary to keep the Cherokee people from suffering during the present winter in consequence of the destruction of their crops by chinch bugs and grasshoppers.

The Alleged Sale of a Cadetship.

There seems no doubt that the House Committee on Naval Affairs will make a unanimous report acquitting Representative Stowell, of Virginia, of the charge that he sold a naval cadetship.

The Tax on Tea and Coffee.

The Committee on Ways and Means will not consider the taxing of tea and coffee, etc., until they have received the bill in course of preparation by Secretary Bristow. The "Little Tariff" bill will not be sent to the President for his approval until Monday. There is no doubt but that he will sign it.

CALIFORNIA.

The Flood.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—The flood at Marysville has receded. Great damage is found to be sustained. There is much destitution. Supplies of money, clothing and provisions are being forwarded from neighboring towns and this city. John Williams and Thomas Pardee were drowned. There was a heavy loss of stock in the surrounding country. Sherman and Twitchell Islands, and the Delta on the Sacramanto river, are flooded. It rained heavily here last night, and continues to-day, with no prospect of clearing up. Further damage is feared from high water in the valleys.

LOUISIANA.

Remonstrance from Shreveport—The Existence of Lawlessness and Anarchy Denied.

SHREVEPORT, January 23.—The following explains itself:

We, the undersigned brethren, resident of Shreveport, La., have read with inexpressible astonishment the statements made by General Merrill and others, representing this community in a condition of anarchy, and its people lawless and defiant, stating that in this vicinity there are not less than two hundred and fifty political criminals; that the freedmen are systematically maltreated, cheated of their earnings, and that two thousand have been driven from their homes in penury. We most solemnly assert that all such statements are baseless misrepresentations and absurdly false. There is no lawlessness here, nor in this vicinity, that has come to our knowledge The only disorder that we have known was made by this military slanderer just before the election by sending his soldiers raiding over the country, arresting unresisting citizens for imaginary offenses, who have not been held for trial, because there was no evidence of guilt. If ordinary crimes are not vigorously punished by our present judicial authority, it is through no fault of the intelligent and virtuous part of the community, who have had no voice in their selection. If any tenantry have been ejected, it has been to a small extent, and mostly, if not altogether, the vagabonds and vicious. If there be any destitution among the colored people, it is in no sense from the want of remunerative employment. The relations of the two races are unusually friendly, arising doubtless from the fact that at the recent election many colored men voted, with the taxpayers, the Conservative ticket. We think the good order here

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MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

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GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112¾.

SENATOR CARPENTER has secured re-election as United States Senator from Wisconsin. He is a man of marked ability, and will render his State effective service.

THE proposition to authorize the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in Louisiana is very important, and we hope it may prevail. The moral effect of the passage of such an act will be very great, and will probably restrain the vicious spirit of the White Leagues at the South. Repressive measures are very greatly needed there.

WHITELAW REID seems to realize, in some degree, the false and foolish position he placed himself in by first assuming to dictate to the Pacific Mail Investigating Committee what course it should take, and then, when called upon, being forced to confess that he knew absolutely nothing on the subject. In a long editorial he claims never to have assumed to know anything about it. If he did not, then the assumption to know was a fraud,—neither less nor more.

WE regret to notice a spirit of uncertainty in the purposes of Congress relative to Louisiana matters, apparent in the latest dispatches received. Pinchback's case has been referred to a committee, the reason given being that his election is still clouded with troublesome doubts. Yet he represents the Kellogg government, and his reception or displacement carries with it the recognition or non-recognition of the Kellogg government. There is no doubt on this subject, as the President has distinctly notified Congress of the view he will take of its action in the premises. We have no urgent plea in behalf of Pinchback's reception as Senator, and none at all if he is not entitled to it, but if the Senate refuses his credentials some action should be taken to define its views toward the Kellogg government.

IF THE Committee at New Orleans is furnished with evidence covering the points presented by the two parties, we shall have an unfolding of the facts in that troubled State that will go down to the very root of the trouble. And we have faith that the Committee, with Judge Hoar at its head, will discriminate as to what is evidence, and go farther into the case than did those who were there a few weeks ago. What the country wants is reliable evidence as to the real facts, and this once had, there will be no hesitancy in making up a judgment. Judge Hoar has obtained from Mr. Foster, and published a denial of the statement of the New York *Tribune* that an effort was made to compel the sub-Committee to modify its report. The truth is, that report was so manifestly partisan, in the White League interest, that it was better to let it go to the country as it was. Its spirit and unfairness took from it all reliability. This is the view taken, and no one sought to have it modified. The report from the full Committee will, at all events, be fair.

THERE are rumors afloat that the Democracy are anything but happy over their "Centennial Speaker." He is so prolific of strange ideas, and so utterly erratic, that he proves to be an elephant, and the question is, how to get rid of him? That he can be peacefully induced to resign, no one believes. His only response to the most scathing criticisms is said to be an idiotic grin, that would be amusing were it not terribly amazing. His greatest misfortune is, that he does not seem to learn, but goes on, violating every parliamentary rule, and making and reversing decisions in the most helter-skelter manner. His committees are most ridiculously made. Lawyers are put on military and other incongruous committees, and shop-keepers and artisans on judiciary committees. All in all, we presume the House was never more bunglingly managed during the history of the State. All this would be less troublesome, were it not that it is likely to prove a costly experiment. "Your Centennial Speaker" is in danger of not seeing the Centennial as Speaker of the House.

PHILADELPHIA, ought to be, financially, a happy city. Controller Hancock's annual report has been published, and it shows the city's affairs to be in a very flattering condition, financially. Says the *Press*' summary: "The total debt of the city on the 1st of January, 1875, was $64,290,463.65, of which $55,272,132.70 was funded. This the Controller offsets by a presentation of the assets of the city, including its stock in railroads, as various securities in the Sinking Fund, outstanding debts, and real estate, which amount to $77,624,025.10. This valuation is probably far below the mark, but it shows, nevertheless, an excess of assets over liabilities of more than thirteen millions of dollars. There is a very strong probability, however, that this is the smallest proportion of assets to debt that will ever be reached. The machinery for increasing the debt beyond the limit of seven per cent. of the total valuation of property is so complicated, and erects so many barriers in the way of the gratification of those spasms of extravagance which occasionally seize communities, that there is very little likelihood of its ever being again resorted to. The value of the assets, on the other hand, must steadily increase with rise in property." This is certainly not a bad condition to be in.

IN his recent speech on the Louisiana affair, General Logan read an extract from the Georgia *News*, to show that the Democratic press South favored assassination. Senator Gordon at once rose and denied that the *News* represented the Democracy. That paper is not disposed to rest under this imputation, but speaks out as follows: "Obscure as we may be, Senator Gordon has known us personally for several years, and he certainly must have known that he was misrepresenting us shamefully when he stated that we did not belong to the Democratic party.' As we have never voted for any other than Democrats from the day we were entitled to a vote to the present hour, it does strike us as rather rough to have it proclaimed that we are not a Democrat. Certainly, while we were laboring personally and with our pen to secure Senator Gordon's election to the United States Senate, the honorable gentleman did not hold that we did not belong to the Democratic party." That he must have thought our services of value is unquestionable, for he was most profuse in his expressions of thanks after the election, and even asked us if he could serve us in return. At that time we were a good enough Democrat for Senator Gordon, and as we are the same now that we were then, the Senator must be the one who has changed. Whether or not we reflect the sentiments of a majority of the people is a question we shall not waste time in discussing; but we tell Senator Gordon that the article in question reflects the views of thousands of Georgians, whom he does not represent when he wastes hours in the United States Senate apologizing and palliating for what requires neither apology nor palliation.". So the Democracy of the South *do* favor assassination. Logan was right and Gordon wrong.

EXTREME MEASURES.

We have thought that possibly the desire of the President for an increased tariff was prompted as much by a reason he did not state, as by the one he did. The need of additional revenue to meet the law relative to the Sinking Fund, is made the reason for a partial revision of the tariff, but we believe the desire to strengthen our trade relations with foreign powers had also its share of influence. An increase in the tariff operates to limit imports, and so puts our exports in a better relative position. We hold that what we send abroad is bought because it must be had, while what we import can be largely dispensed with. Hence, the higher the tariff the less our imports; and thus our exports are likely to exceed them in value. If we can establish an excess of exports over imports we are in the way of paying our debts abroad, without exporting so largely of gold. Our judgment is that this is as far as we should go. There is, however, an anti-crisis League in Philadelphia which goes much farther than this, and would resort to extreme measures to give preponderance to our exports.

The principles upon which it reasons are correct. Taking Bonamy Price's idea that "the savings of a nation is the excess of the things it produces in comparison with the things it consumes," the circular of the League shows that we have been consuming in the past several years, except last year, more than we produced. Consequently we were running steadily in debt, and tending toward bankruptcy. To remedy this, it proposes that a tariff shall be maintained that shall be equivalent of $1.20 in gold,—this excess of twenty per cent. to be paid as a premium on exports. On the basis of last year's imports, it is claimed that this twenty per cent. would pay the export subsidies till the trade is in our favor to the amount of $150,000,000. All this is true, but the scheme is impracticable.

1. One object of the tariff is to provide revenue for the expenses of the National Government. It is necessary that a very large portion of the expenses of the National Government shall be provided through the tariff. Without this, a direct tax must, of necessity be levied, an item that would be both oppressive and unpopular.

2. If our exports were to largely overbalance our imports, they would not only absorb the amount received on imports, but be a source of direct expense to the national treasury. This would only increase the embarrassment above mentioned.

All else aside, we do not believe the people of this country need that kind of stimulus to exertion. The object of all subsidies is to make good deficiencies that develop in the effort to establish non-paying trades in the effort to establish non-paying enterprises, or in competing with foreign dealers. There is no complaint that our producers do not receive enough for their products to pay them for the labor and expense incurred, and hence there is no sound reason, in this direction, why any subsidy should be granted. That such an arrangement as is proposed would lead to excessive exports, is not likely, nor would it be desirable. It is demand that regulates supply. We can sell no more than there is a market for, no difference what our exertions. Nor is it desired by careful economists that we should sell so largely; what is desired is that we shall grow toward independence by manufacturing our own raw material. This is a producing country, and has in it the facilities for becoming a great manufacturing country. Hence, our policy is, not to sell our raw material to Europe, and buy it back in its manufactured form, thereby paying Europe for doing what we can and ought to do for ourselves, but to develop manufactures, thus using our products at home, and paying to our own artisans the price of manufacture. This, after all, is the Republican theory of a tariff. The questions of revenue and balance of trade, important as these are,—we hold to be subsidiary to the other question of maintaining and building up our manufactures. Hence our tariff is meant to discourage certain kinds of imports,—not to equalize, simply, the volume of imports and exports. Especially do we not desire to force our exports, until we shall send off cotton, wool, and other things that can be manufactured, in large quantities, abroad. The measures proposed are, therefore, intensely radical, and we do not approve of them.

The Late Gerrit Smith.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I have just now finished reading in your issue of the 18th inst., my friend J. C. Copley's account of "How Gerrit Smith became an Abolitionist." He and you will doubtless permit me to supplement, if not correct, his version.

It was, I think, in 1833—certainly not later—that Rev. J. N. Danforth went to Utica to hold a meeting in behalf of the American Colonization Society, of which he was General Agent. Rev. Beriah Green, then and for many years afterwards, President of Oneida Institute, a Seminary located four miles west of Utica, invited Mr. Danforth to debate with him the intrinsic and relative merits of Colonization and Abolition. This invitation was accepted, and the debate was held in the Dutch Reformed church, then situated at the intersection of Broad and John streets, and of which the Rev. Dr. George W. Bethune was pastor.

I shall never forget that debate, for it fixed my own destiny, and made me thenceforward a pronounced opponent of slavery.

Mr. Danforth possessed the accessories of a fine person, a specially noble head, and admirable culture and bearing. Mr. Green's personal appearance, if not like the Apostle Paul's, "contemptible," was in no respect prepossessing. He looked like a plain working man. But there was a strong and steady light in his eye. He was a logician; and what was of about equal value, he was fired by an unquenchable conviction, which thrilled his own soul and gave him the ability to thrill others.

It was evident, the first evening, that Mr. Danforth was no match for Mr. Green.

On the next evening auxiliaries came to Mr. Danforth's help. Mr. Arin Stewart, one of the most famous lawyers of Central New York, took sides with Mr. Green. Huge in body, awkward and grotesque in gestures, careless if not ignorant of grammatical rules, he was very, very powerful in his appeals to juries or popular assemblies. He was a man of ideas, and of incomparable originality of statement and illustration. From that time onward he was a standard-bearer for the anti-slavery cause.

As Mr. Copley says, "It so happened that Gerrit Smith was in town." He was always in town, in his younger days, if any thing special was announced to come off. He was at that meeting. He took sides with Mr. Green. I have no doubt that after that meeting he acted steadily and wholly with the Abolitionists.

I removed from Utica in the Autumn of 1834, and hence, was not there during the assault upon the Abolitionists in 1835, headed by Judge Heyden. But my understanding is that Mr. Smith was there because of his interest in the anti-slavery movement, and that when the meeting was broken up he invited the persons in attendance to go with him to his own house, where he knew his personal influence would be sufficient for their protection.

F. B. P.

HONEDALE, Jan. 21, 1875.

The Use of Petroleum.

The consumption of petroleum is said to be much greater in Europe than in this country, notwithstanding the fact that it is produced here in enormous quantities, and that many of the best contrivances for burning the oil with safety are American inventions. For the year ending June 30, 1874, the exports of refined oil amounted to 271,000,000 gallons, valued at $37,500,000. One of the reasons for a greater consumption of oil in Europe than in this country is said to be that legislation there has secured the user of oil from dangerous fluids, while in this country it has failed to keep the market from being flooded with unsafe illuminating oils. But another reason, in this direction, why any subsidy should be granted. That such an arrangement as is proposed would lead to excessive exports, is not likely, nor would it be desirable. It is demand that regulates supply. We can sell no more than there is a market for, no difference what our exertions. Nor is it desired by careful economists that we should sell so largely; what is desired is that we shall grow toward independence by manufacturing our own raw material. This is a producing country, and has in it the facilities for becoming a great manufacturing country. Hence, our policy is, not to sell our raw material to Europe, and buy it back in its manufactured form, thereby paying Europe for doing what we can and ought to do for ourselves, but to develop manufactures, thus using our products at home, and paying to our own artisans the price of manufacture. This, after all, is the Republican theory of a tariff. The questions of revenue and balance of trade, important as these are,—we hold to be subsidiary to the other question of maintaining and building up our manufactures. Hence our tariff is meant to discourage certain kinds of imports,—not to equalize, simply, the volume of imports and exports. Especially do we not desire to force our exports, until we shall send off cotton, wool, and other things that can be manufactured, in large quantities, abroad. The measures proposed are, therefore, intensely radical, and we do not approve of them.

PERSONAL.

M. D. CONWAY is writing a biography of the Devil.

MISS IDA DYAS, it is said, is soon to become Mrs. A. Oakey Hall.

COLONEL DE THORRIAND is a French creole, a native of New Orleans.

IT IS reported that the health of the Emperor of China is in a critical state.

A BULLETIN from Canon Kingsley's physicians reports that his condition is less favorable.

THE German army register contains no less than 49 persons bearing the name of "Von Arnim."

H. H. HONORE is spending a few days in Washington with his daughter, Mrs. Col. Fred Grant.

THE Washington *Chronicle* says the editor of the N. Y. *Tribune* puts up his back hair in curl papers.

JOHN PITTMAN, who has just died in London, was baptized in that city, as evidenced by the official record, September 11, 1772.

THE probable marriage of King Alfonso, of Spain, to the eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, is talked about in the German newspapers.

SECRETARY BRISTOW is confined to his bed. He sprained his leg by slipping upon the stone stairway of the Treasury building. The wound, though painful, is not serious.

IT IS reported that Jefferson Davis will be brought forward as a compromise candidate in the Tennessee Senatorial contest if it is not soon settled by the choice of one of the present candidates.

THE bridal dress of the lady who married Admiral Porter, last week, did not arrive until three hours before the ceremony. The trunk in which it was brought from Paris was detained in the New York Custom House.

IN Michigan the police have their hands on Albert Molitor, who is alleged to be a son of King William of Wurtemberg, his mother having been an attendant on the Queen, and married to one Molitor to cover the royal intimacy.

AGAIN has Mr. Corcoran yielded to the force of habit. After his princely benefaction of $250,000 to the Columbian University, he has just given $77,000 toward the building of the new Episcopal Ascension Church in Washington.

DR. MAGNAN, who was prosecuted recently at Norwich, England, for inserting absinthe in the veins of dogs, has been awarded a prize of $500 by the French Academy of Sciences for the same experiments, showing the effect of alcohol on quadrupeds.

MR. SAM. BURNS, of Portland, Maine, is 80 years old, and has smoked and chewed ever since he was 7 years of age. He is hale and hearty, one of the lamp-lighters, and goes his nightly rounds. He never had a doctor, every tooth in head is sound—and he has cut a new tooth recently.

SARAH YATES, of Abington, being of strong mind, has been opposed to matrimony, but having recently received a desirable offer of marriage, receded from her views, as follows: "Mr. Bates, I have reflected upon your proposition, and have concluded to submit to the humiliating sacrifice you demand."

ALL the "Liberal Republican" Senators, who betrayed the Republican party and went over to the Democrats, have been repudiated by their new friends. Thus Carl Schurz is repudiated by the Democrats of Missouri, Reuben E. Fenton is kicked out by the Democrats of New York, and T. W. Tipton is left out in the cold in Nebraska. The Democrats, however much they liked the treason of these men, had no faith in them and did not give them a vote. The fate of Schurz, Fenton and Tipton should be a warning to Republican Senators for all time to come.

MRS. ST. JOHN ECKEL, Maria Monk's daughter, gives the following account of the successful reformation of her pug nose: "One of the first things my sister had said on seeing me, was, 'But where is your cloak, nose?' I supposed it was gone, I replied; but I did not tell her how it had gone. I will here make the confession to the reader. At night I would take a long string and fasten it around my face, drawing it so tightly over the tip of my nose that I could hardly breathe through my nostrils. During the day I used to pull on the nose. In two years I succeeded, and the pug disappeared. How much did I not suffer for vanity?"

WHEN the British Parliament voted £30,000 per annum to Prince Albert, on his marriage with the Queen, instead of the £50,000 which she had asked, the royal lady became quite cool with the Tories, and refused to confer a baronetcy on Mr. Hume, or even to make him a Privy Councillor, and as soon as the marriage took place she gave the Prince lucrative sinecure appointments which raised his income to the £50,000 a year that had originally been asked for him. Spending only one-tenth of his income in the twenty-one years of his wedded life, Albert amassed a sum estimated at $5,000,000, which, taken by Victoria on his death, was the nucleus of her present colossal personal fortune.

CHARLES SPRAGUE, the banker poet, died at his residence in Boston on the evening of the 21st inst. He was eighty-four years of age. The American banker poet, Charles Sprague, was born in Boston, October 9, 1791. He was a clerk in a mercantile establishment when but thirteen years of age, and in due time became a partner. He quitted the firm, however, before he was twenty, to accept the position of teller in the State Bank, and five years later was appointed cashier of the Globe Bank, just then established. He held that position several years. From boyhood he has been addicted to verse making; but he was not known as a poet until he was awarded a prize offered for the best prologue at the opening, in 1821, of the Park theatre in Boston. Prologues, indeed, were his specialties.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Italian Parliament will assemble to-day.

THERE were 5,459 marriages in Chicago during 1874. The return makes no mention of the divorces.

"I SAID happy New Year to the Judge," says a ruffian in *Charivari*. "And did he give you nothing?" "Yes—five years."

A COLORED lady of Pitt county, N. C., lately became the happy mother of a white baby, a mulatto, and a black one, all at a birth.

A HUNDRED years ago the united population of Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Newport and Savannah was not more than 40,000.

THE Millers River Manufacturing Company's Mill at Athol, Mass., was burned on Saturday morning. Loss $25,000; insured for $15,000.

ON the last day of December the constructor of the Paris Opera House handed the keys over to the lessee. There were of these keys 9,742.

FIVE of the eleven members of the Committee on Elections are opposed to the resolution of the majority to exclude Delegate Canon from his seat.

ACCORDING to a recent statement there are in this country 7 Catholic archbishops, 53 bishops, 4,873 priests and 6,920 churches, chapels and stations.

THE *Scientific American* has found an old lady of 83 who has not washed for fifty years. She is a dirty lady that dwells and the devil keep at a respectful distance.

IT is a Spanish maxim that the priest has the run of all houses, and Alphonso promises to enforce it. They have not heard the particulars of the Beecher scandal yet.

THE Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroads have agreed upon a schedule of western freights, which covers an advance on all rates a few cents per hundred in every point.

THE fastest railroad time on record is said to have been made not long since on the New York Central Railroad by a special train, which carried a party of officials from Rochester to Syracuse, 81 miles, in 61 minutes.

ALTOGETHER the attitude of the Serrano Government in presence of the movement in favor of Alfonso, was very like the attitude of the Buchanan administration in presence of the rebellion. It only waited for some one to call upon it to surrender.

THE annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that the total number of alien passengers who landed at the port of New York during the year 1874 was 140,911, a smaller number than came in any year since 1862, and 126,777 less than in the year 1873.

THE latest funny poet thus accounts for the joy of the man who was happy "on the lone sea shore":

And why? in that vessel that left the bay
His mother-in-law had sailed,
To a tropic country, far away,
Where tigers and snakes prevailed.

THE question which agitates Brooklyn in a minor degree, is whether a man who has been assessed $15,000 for seduction by a jury is a fitting person for the Board of Education. Mr. Kinsella is a little uncertain about his duty, and anxiously waits to see what Beecher will do, if placed in a similar predicament.

THE Shah's visit to Europe has occasioned many alterations in the external appearance of the upper and middle classes in Persia. Shoes are worn, the baggy trousers are reduced, the chin is shaven—an innovation obnoxious to the orthodox Mohammedans—the cap is not so high, and the whole dress is a mixture of Armenian and European fashions.

DURING the season of 1873–74 forty-eight vessels were driven in upon the shores of the Atlantic, and either wrecked or disabled. There were on board 1,166 persons, and cargoes valued at $2,331,606. By the use of the life-saving apparatus 393 lives were saved. During the last three years there have been 102 wrecks, 1,607 lives placed in peril, 1,601 of which were saved, while $3,685,933 worth of property was endangered, with a loss of $927,655.

ON THE 20th instant, at two o'clock, A. M., twenty disguised and well armed men entered the town of Sparta, Tenn., went to the jail, took the jailor and held him by force, obtained the keys from his person, and took from the jail a man named James Rogers, confined for the murder of John Vincent, on the 25th of December. The other five men in the jail were locked up by the masked men, and the keys returned to the jailor. Nothing has since been heard of the prisoner. It is supposed they were his friends.

AN English virago has discovered a new weapon for women. She has been convicted of assailing another woman and of stabbing her dangerously with hair-pins. The hair-pin is so handy in cases where a woman is a disputant that its introduction to domestic warfare will be regarded with alarm. Hereafter, cautious husbands who engage in angry disputes with their wives, will display discretion if they will suddenly quit the scene of action when the parties of the other part begin to let down their back hair.

THE Scotch pig iron trade was extremely dull last year, the make of 1874—806,000 tons—having been the smallest since 1855. In 1870 it was one-half greater than last year. The total consumption of Scotch brands decreased 56,000 tons during the year, but the imports of English iron exceeded those of 1873 by 75,000 tons, so that the whole consumption was 19,000 tons greater. The decline in exports amounts to 102,047 tons foreign and 37,957 tons coastwise. Scarcely any iron was brought to this country from Scotland during the year. The average price of Scotch iron was one-fourth less than in 1873.

THE *National Teachers' Monthly* talks thus reasonably: "Too many high school professors are narrow-minded in two respects: they are ignorant of the imperfection of the youthful mind, and unjustly attribute all its shortcomings to imperfect training in the common school; and worse, learning their pupils' deficiencies in the elementary branches, they scornfully neglect to supply such deficiency by the only proper means of so doing—a frequent recurrence to the fundamental studies, a constant sharpening of the tools of learning. Primary teachers know well how much more difficult it is to teach rapid subtraction than it is to teach rapid addition, multiplication, or division. Why not present subjects to children in the order of their difficulty, leaving the harder ones for more advanced age and increased capacity? Teachers were constantly on their watch to note the turn of their pupils' minds, and would teach children as it is natural for them to learn, many a fit of despair in the child and heart-sinking discouragement in the teacher would be avoided."

SLIPPERY PARIS.

Extraordinary Scenes in the French Capital.

Verglas is the name given by the French to that particular kind of freezing rain which sometimes covers our streets with a thin coating of ice, as was the case in Pittsburgh yesterday. The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing on the 2d instant, gives the following account of his experiences on New Year's night in that city, when boulevards and streets were alike covered with the treacherous substance, and which were not very unlike some scenes which took place in our own city Sunday:

At this point, commanding a view of the many boulevards converging upon the Arc de Triomphe, I could fancy I was looking on a battle-field where there had been a great slaughter. In every direction there were bodies, not of fallen soldiers, but, for the most part, struggled to get up again, but many lay hopelessly prostrate on the frozen coating of ground. The screams of women afraid to move after having once fallen were piercing. All the time it was raining, and the rain froze as it fell upon one's garments. An English cloak, which saved me from being wet to the skin, speedily resembled a suit of armour. The capes and long skirts became stiff as iron plates, and clattered almost as much. As unable to help anybody else as anybody else was to help me, I pursued my course down the right side of the Champs Elysees, clinging where I could to falls or angles of stones, and sometimes, when on an incline, sliding for a few yards and making for some tree at which to take a rest; but the trees were as slippery as everything else, and it was only by putting my arms around the stems that I could hold on to them. There were many people abroad, most of them travelers, and all down the Champs Elysees I saw frequent falls. Some tried mutual support by taking arms, but with the result of coming down together more frequently than those who walked alone. Empty carriages were about in all directions, the drivers and horses having gone home. I heard fifty francs offered for a short drive, but the cabman said he would not take a fare for a hundred francs. Both rich and poor alike, all had to walk, or try to walk.

"Nothing is talked of to-day but the *verglas*. In shops, omnibuses, markets, cafes, it is the inexhaustible theme. Everybody knows of accidents. A tradesman tells me that in the Laborde market alone, five porters broke their legs this morning. In every quarter of the city there have been broken limbs. The theatres were all very full, and loud were the lamentations on the part of the unfortunates who found the impossibility of getting home. Some slept in empty omnibuses and cabs; many got beds in common lodging-houses, and not a few passed the nights in the streets. It was a curious sight this morning to see ladies shivering in spoiled ball dresses making their way to their homes. Two deaths are already recorded, and I fear we shall hear of many. Several writers on the staff of the newspapers passed the night on benches in their offices."

On the same Sunday the same correspondent wrote:

"Six deaths are already reported. A great number of people are in the hospitals with broken limbs or serious contusions. The returns are as follows: Hospital Necker, 62; Lariboisiere, 97; Hotel Dieu, 30; Beaujou, 65; Fal-de-Grace, 18. A blind man who clung to the railings of the mayorality of the Eleventh arrondissement was fastened there by the tips of his fingers, which became frozen. The thaw is now complete, and the weather mild and spring-like, with a south wind."

CREMATION IN ALASKA.

The Ceremony Among the Indians—The Value of a Dead Squaw.

A Sitka correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta*, in a recent letter, writes:

"The Hoona tribe of Indians, a few weeks ago, sent a deputation of well armed warriors to this place, where the Sitkas live, to treat with them for the full value of a certain demised squaw of the Hoona tribe, whose existence a Sitka buck a few months since had, by the discharge of a rifle-ball of his gun, cut short. The council was held last night on the beach at Indian Town, a few yards from our commanding officer's house; the Hoonas taking care to leave some of their number in the canoes and afloat. Evidently the red men are not of a over-confiding nature. After much arguing, for and against, the cash value of the defunct lady of Hoona descent was found to be one thousand yards of calico, four camphor-wood boxes, fourteen muskets, and sixty blankets. Terms, cash. The succeeding night was then devoted to a ceremonial wake at the Indian town in honor of their guests. A few nights after, when Hoonas had gone home, a Chilcat Indian, who was on a visit to his Sitka brethren, repaid their hospitality by making mincemeat of a stalwart Sitka warrior, and then decamping. The Indian's body, two days after his crossing the Styx, was consigned to the funeral pile, as is the custom of the Sitkas. The cremation grounds are within from fifty to three hundred yards distant from the commanding officer's residence, and as I stood near his house taking items of the imposing exercises the wind wafted delicious fumes from the burning flesh right over, into, and all around the house. The cup, filled with fire water, freely passed among the mourners squatted around the blaze, which at times leaped to a height of not less than ten feet, while the howl and wail which was working hard all the while stirring up the fire and turning over the body. But the mourners finally, one by one, were overcome by grief and other manifest causes, and were led away by commiserating acquaintances, while the corpse became reduced to ashes and charred bones, which were then collected and "gathered to his fathers" in a sort of a large dog-kennel or chicken-house on stilts, each of which constitutes a family mausoleum, and is never more than twenty yards from the family residence; while under the ash-box burrow dozens of coyote dogs, also belonging to the family, whose accorded privilege it is to there make their homes."

Yard and Metre Measure.

Sir Edmund Beckett makes a strong defence of the English yard-stick as against the French metre. He says, "the French metre—39.371 inches—is the worst measure in the world, because it is inconsistent with any natural one; whereas our yard is the long stride of a man of good height, and the natural length of his walking-stick, and half his height or half the stretch of his arms, and the metre is not even what it pretends to be. The 40-millionth of a meridian of the earth for the measure taken was erroneous, and if it were, such a standard is of no more real value than the distance of the moon." Yet there are people who have engaged in the crusade of trying to force on us this arbitrary and revolutionary measure, which came to life in company with an attempt to abolish the week and make a new one of ten days.

ENGLISH BLOOD-BUYING IN 1776.

The Hessian Mercenaries of Our Revolution.

Prof. G. W. Greene has a lengthy article in the "Atlantic Monthly" for February, on "The Hessian Mercenaries of Our Revolution," which the Chicago *Tribune* pronounces the best account ever published in English of the traffic in blood between Great Britain and Germany during our struggle for liberty. The first skirmishes, since glorified as "battles," of the Revolution showed that the 15,000 British troops between Nova Scotia and Florida could not conquer 3,000,000 American colonists. To be sure, many of the latter, far more than we care to admit now, were faithful to the King. New York City was a stronghold of his. But their faithfulness did not generally go the length of inducing them to bear arms in his cause. They were not of much use to the Royalists. Recruiting and conscription could do little in England, where the Whigs opposed the war from the start. London was hostile to it. The aristocracy furnished officers in limitless abundance, but where were the privates to come from? From Russia, George thought, and forewith offered to buy 20,000 troops of the Empress Catherine. The English Minister at St. Peterburg, Gunning, opened negotiations. He preferred his request and the Empress politely said she "would gladly pay her obligations to King George in the manner most agreeable to him." Thereupon Gunning wrote that the 20,000 Russian mercenaries were duly bought. George wrote a letter of thanks to Catherine in his own hand, and was unutterably disgusted to receive a reply from her private secretary announcing that her reply to Gunning was merely a polite expression, and that she did not care to sell a part of her army. Evidently Catherine had spoken in French, the language of diplomacy, of compliments and elegant falsehood. If she had used rugged Russian or straightforward English, Gunning might not have been tricked. It is strange and true that Russia and America have always been steadfast friends. We owe the Czar and his subjects many a good turn.

Holland was tempted next. She came near yielding. Then there arose an apostle of right, Baron Van der Capellen, who stung slumbering public opinion into hearty condemnation of the scheme of sending the "sons of rebels" to put down "rebellion." The people spoke and the Court heard. The baffled British envoys withdrew in disgust and despair. The petty Principalities of Germany was next fished for and bit eagerly for the bait. They used their serfish subjects only as money-making machines. Why not use them as such in this new way? they asked one another. They drove a hard bargain and put up their prices. Six States, Brunswick, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Hanau, Waldeck, Anspach, and Anhalt-Zerbst, sold 29,166 men! The first detachment, 4,300 Brunswickers, was a poor lot. Its centre was composed of very young or very old men, sick men, tiny men, worthless men. Their uniforms were unfit for use, and they had no overcoats, cloaks, shoes or stockings. They were fitted out by swindling Brandt, contractors at Bristol and sent to sea. When the voyage had fairly begun, the stores were opened. The shoes were found to be women's shoes, thin and small. The pillows were pincushions, 5 inches by 7. A mattress, blanket, and coverlet together weighed 7 pounds. The food was rotten. They suffered from both German and British avarice.

The first division of Hessians, 8,397 strong, reached New York Aug. 12, 1776. Fifteen days afterwards, they tasted blood on Long Island. So the troops poured in. Misery reigned in Germany. There was a common saying among the peasants: "When we are dead, we are done with it." Yet they shrank from the terrors of an ocean voyage, bad enough now and far worse then, and from fighting for the gain of their rulers. "I die," said Donop, mortally wounded at the battle of Brandywine, "the victim of my own ambition and the avarice of my sovereign." A German historian wrote: "The Treasury was filled with blood and tears. Blood yielded good dividends, for a man killed was paid for as a new recruit, and three men wounded were counted as one killed. When 2,000 Brunswickers were taken prisoners at Saratoga, their ducal ruler objected to their exchange. He feared it would interfere with future profits. In 1778, the last lot of purchased Germans sailed for America. The man-market was exhausted. Frederick the Great had already interfered with the traffic by remonstrance, by levying a "cattle-tax" on the men marched through his territories to the seaboard, and by finally refusing them passage from his ports. This was probably not because he really loved the business less (he was a cosmopolitan kidnapper himself), but because he hated England more. Nevertheless, it was a humane act.

When the account was finally closed, England had paid Germany what would now amount to about £14,000,000, or $70,000,000, and 11,853 Germans had been killed or died of disease. Some deserted; some returned from Europe, after they were mustered out, to settle in Pennsylvania. Their descendants, true to the American tradition, still vote in Berks county for Gen. Jackson for President.

The Hessians were heartily hated during the war, and not without cause. Brutalized by their treatment, they acted like brutes. France had let loose red fiends upon the Colonial settlements for years, but here were white savages. The Americans regarded them as the frontiersman does the Indian to-day. A New Jersey tradition epitomizes this feeling: A little girl found a sorely-wounded Hessian lying in a field the day after a skirmish. He begged for water. She ran into the house, took down her father's gun without being seen, slipped slyly out of the room, ran to the dying man, put the muzzle to his head and pulled the trigger. And when Hessian was dead, and William, Hereditary Prince of Hesse, was entitled to draw more thalers from the Treasury of England. What a change 100 years has wrought in German sentiment toward America! Seventy-nine thousand German volunteers fought in the Union armies against the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

MNEMOSYNE.

These letters? O'er the faded pile
I linger, thinking (foolish thought!)
That one will answer to beguile
The pain that memory has brought
To-day, as erst while. Now as then,
One looks me through with all its might again!

Oh, what may be of generous life
Disclosed within a single fold
Of sheathing paper, when the knife
Has opened to its heart of gold!
The ripe pomegranate's crimson core
Is pale beside some kind words stored.

Now comes, as once, and coming goes,
The postman on his round again;
And yet, ah me! he little knows
How poorer far than when he came
He's freighted from some favoring air,
With those white doves that sought his care.

Beneath the down, a carranet
Of shining gems and essence wore,
A living flame is in them yet,
And spreads its glow the paper o'er—
Wit's sparkling jewels set in forms
Of light, that even the ruby warms!

You've seen white sails on soft blue seas—
How lovely when the sunset lawns—
Fair fields beneath fair blos'ming trees,
And snowy crests in rosy dawns,
So, bloom that other bloom presents,
Beauty that beauty supplements.

Its symbol of the harmony
In which the thought and word had grown
To charming symmetry:
Each by a subtle virtue known
Yet perfected by that sweet grace
Of fairness wed to filthiest place.

Such letters never more to me
Will come as the postman's messengers,
'Tis only left that tenderly
My thought retrace the thought that stirs
In these mute words. The lute may lie
Untouched; its music cannot die!

—Mary B. Dodge, in the Galaxy for February.

A Maniac's End.

From Charente Inferieure, in France, a terrible story is reported. On Wednesday, December 30, the Police of Gernozac was informed that a madman had shut himself up in a lonely house, whence he fired upon the passers-by. The Brigadier, accompanied by two gendarmes, went out at once to arrest him. They found the madman by his door, armed with a double-barrelled gun. He ordered them that if they approached he would fire, and did so, breaking the Brigadier's wrist, and blinding one of his men. The other, supposing him now disarmed, sprang forward and received a revolver bullet in the heart. Summoned by telegraph, all the magistrates of the neighborhood arrived with the Captain of gendarmes, and a large force of policemen. All day the siege lasted. Shut up in his house, the madman dared any to approach, firing at the least movement. Toward 4 o'clock on the 31st, seeing that another Brigadier had lost his life, and a neighbor was severely wounded, the magistrates ordered fire to be put to the house. It was done, but the poor maniac would not yield. He was burned alive.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.
SATURDAY, January 23,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
VERY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
IN
GOODS FOR LADIES' WEAR!
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
We have just opened a large invoice of Black Alpacas at 35c, 37½c, 45, c50c per yard and upward, all of which will be found to be the best possible value for the prices named.
Black All-Wool Cashmeres,
At 87½c, $1.00 and upward, which will compare favorably with goods at from one-fourth to the third higher.
At 37½ cts, Black Empress Cloth, worth 62½c.
At 50 cts, Garnet Colored Silk Poplins, worth 87½c.
At $1, Real Silk French Poplins, worth $1.75.
Bargains in Fine Dress Goods, all kinds.
At 12½ cts, 15 cts, and 18¾ cts,
Very desirable Dark Dress Goods.
BARGAINS IN
Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
Choice Colored Dress Silks at very low prices.
Evening and Wedding Dress Silks, extra bargains.
Mourning Dress Goods, every description.
Children's Dress Goods, great variety.
Choice Tycoon Repps for Wrappers.
At 25c, All-Wool Figured Cashmeres for Wrappers, well worth 50c.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
LADIES' MADE-UP SUITS
In all Desirable Materials—Latest Styles.
At $2.50, Ladies' Felt Suits, worth $6.
THE LOWEST PRICES.
Ladies' and Children's Furs, all kinds.
Ladies' Jackets and Sacques, some very fine.
Paisley and Woolen

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1875.

FINANCIAL.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, F. Haberman, A. GROETZINGER, President.
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INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, January 25, 1875.

There was little doing Saturday more than the usual counter business. Loanable funds are very abundant, and what is unusual, the line of deposits at the present are said to be as large or larger than at almost any previous period. There is considerable depression in local stocks, but more activity in real estate,—if activity can be applied to what is a very moderate movement. A large number of lots have been put up but singularly in some directions there is a disposition to increase rather than lower rents. Nothing new as to the puddlers.

—In Philadelphia, says the *Ledger*, money matters of affairs are in the same easy condition as for several months past, currency being in abundant supply for all the regular requirements of trade and rates reasonable. There is not a large amount of business doing now, and the demand for first-class notes is rather in excess of the supply. In fact the opinion is expressed that no inconsiderable portion of the demand for good paper is from capitalists who have usually had their money invested in some fixed form, and even been in the way of giving notes themselves in their business, but who, having lost confidence during the panic, and closed out their interests or their business, have seen nothing since sufficiently promising to induce them to reinvest permanently. For the temporary employment of their money, therefore, they seek the best paper. We continue to quote the market steady, with call loans at 4, 5 and 6 per cent., strictly first-class two-name paper at 6@7@8 per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper 6 per cent., loans on Government collateral at 5 per cent., and on first-class bonds and stocks at 6 per cent. Such of our readers as do not mingle on Third street will understand that the foregoing quotations apply to parties who are well known as to credit, the rates not depending entirely on the character of the collateral.

—The opinion is said to be prevalent at New York that the syndicate will offer to take a certain amount, say $10,000,000, of the fives of 1881, in addition to what they have already called for under their contract, and stipulate for a renewal of the contract from the 31st instant, when it will otherwise terminate. But, the *World* says, this is only a conjecture. Washington dispatches report Belmont, Seligman and other syndicate bankers in that city.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked.
Gold	112⅜	112⅝
U. S. 5ixes—1861—coupon	119	119
5-20 1862	115¼	115¾
20—1864	117¼	117¾
" 1865	119	119
" 1865 new.	115¼	115¾
" 1867	119	119
" 1868—coupons	119	119
10-40's	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	119¾	119¾
New 5 per cents.	113¾	113¾
10-40's—coupons	113	113¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102¾	102¾
Erie	28⅝	28⅝
L. S.	107¾	107¾
C. C. & I. C.	4	4¼
St. Paul	37¾	37¾
do. Pref		67
Michigan Southern	74⅝	74⅝
Do Central	79	79¼
North Western Common	84⅝	84⅝
Do. Pref	89¼	89
Rock Island	102¼	103
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		90
Pacific Mail	31½	31¾
Western Union Telegraph	74	73⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	28	28⅝
Union Pacific	36⅝	36⅝
Toledo & Wabash	15¾	15¾
Harlem	127½	127½
Adams Express	99¾	100
American Express	63	63½
U. S. Express	60	61
W., Fargo & Co Express	81½	82
Fort Wayne		120
Hannibal & St. Joseph		21¼
Panama		111

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Ask.
P., R. R. scrip	105¾	
Reading	26⅝	
United Cos., of N. J.	130	
Gil Creek	14⅜	
Lehigh Valley	42	44⅜
Central Transportation	46¼	
A., V., R. R. 7-20	90	

NEW YORK, January 23, 1875.

Money closed at 2½. Foreign exchange, although dull, is firm, the nominal rates for prime bankers' sterling being 487 and 490½ respectively. The actual rates are 486¾@486¾, and about 489¼. Gold sold at 112⅝@112⅞, the latter having been the opening and closing quotations. The rates paid for carrying were 2, 2½, 3, 1½, 1, and ½ per cent. Loans were also made flat. The clearings were $45,000,000. The customs receipts amounted to $962,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $304,000. The imports of dry goods for the week were $1,435,663, and merchandise $4,647,000. Government bonds were a shade stronger. State bonds were steady. The stock market opened dull, but steady, and later became strong, and prices advanced from ⅛ to 1⅜ per cent., with the chief advances in Hannibal & St. Joseph and Wabash. During the afternoon the whole market was weak as a result of the unfavorable bank statement, and prices went off ⅝@1 per cent., with Western Union, Lake Shore and Wabash leading the downward movement. The decline in Western Union was assisted by the announcement that the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company had finished their line to New Orleans. The market closed moderately active and lower. The transactions aggregated 125,000 shares.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$1,857,800
Specie, decrease	2,505,100
Legal tenders, increase	1,036,700
Deposits, increase	2,970,300
Circulation, decrease	135,400
Reserve, decrease	1,009,025

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119¼@119¾; of '62, 113⅝; do of '64, 117⅝; do of '65, 119; do new, 118¾; do of '67, 119; do of '68, 119; new 5's, 114; 10-40s, 113⅝; currency 6's, 119¼.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 65; do new, 66; Virginia, new, 58; do old 32; North Carolina, old, 27; do new, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 58¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 73¾; Quicksilver, 23½; American Express, 63½; Adams Express, 99¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 82; United States Express, 61½; Pacific Mail 31¾; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 127½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 79; Pittsburgh, 90½; Northwestern common, 84¾; do preferred, 89; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 106½; St. Paul, 37¾; do. preferred, 88½; Toledo & Wabash, 15¾; do. preferred, 29; Chicago & Alton, 103¾; do preferred, 109; Fort Wayne, 98½; Terre Haute, 7; do. preferred, 26; Ohio & Mississippi, 28⅝; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64½; Burlington & Quincy, 118; Lake Shore, 73⅝; Panama, 111; Illinois Central, 97¼; Union Pacific, 36½; Central Pacific, 84½; Union, 91½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾.

LONDON, January 23—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000. Consols: money 92¾@92¾; account 92¾@92¾; 5-20's of 1865, 107¾; do of '67, 107¾; 10-40's 104¾; new 5's 112¾; New York Central 93; Erie 26¾; do preferred 45.

PARIS, January 23.—Rentes 62f 50c.

Chicago Seed. Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—There was a moderate business transacted, and prices ruled firm. Quotations of timothy ranged at $2.62 45 for poor to good, and sales were made at $2.70@2.80 for prime to extra bright. There were some orders on the market for clover, but there was scarcely any offered on sale, and buyers found it difficult to make purchases even when bidding higher prices. Sales were made at $5.50@6.25 for poor to prime medium; mammoth held at about $6.50. Flax remains unchanged. Quotable at $1.90@2 for fair to good. Hungarian and millet were in fair request, and the offerings continue light. Prices ruled firm, and very little distinction was made between the two kinds. Light sales of the former were made at 85c, which figure was paid for a lot of prime millet.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, 1875.

There is no improvement to note in general business, which has been exceedingly dull for several weeks past, and while there will doubtless be an increased demand for nearly all the leading staples before long, we do not look for any decisive or permanent change for the better until our rolling mills and other manufacturing establishments start up in full blast, thereby furnishing employment for hundreds, if not thousands, of men who are now idle, and for any of whom have not the bare means of subsistence.

APPLES—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $1.50@2.75 bbl for fair to prime, and $2.25@2.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—50@60c ₱ gal.

BEANS—Continue dull, but prices remain about as last quoted: $1.75@2 per bushel, to the trade, the outside figure for prime navies.

BUTTER—The demand continues light, unusually so, but prices have not varied much for several days; prime to choice roll, 25@28c; medium to good, 20@22c; common, 12@15c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¼@3½c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Goshen is still quoted, in a jobbing way, at 16¾@17c; New York do, 17½@18.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged; Apples, 5@6c; Peaches, halves, 9@10c.

EGGS—Continue dull but unchanged; fresh, 27@28c; pickled, 20@22.

FLOUR—We quote as follows: Spring wheat flours, $5.40@5.90 for Wisconsins, and $5.65@5.75 for Minnesotas; winters, $5.90@6.75 for red and $6.90@8.50 for white; Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues dull, and while it is hoped that there will soon be a change for the better, the outlook at this writing is not very encouraging; indeed, the probability is that the hand-to-mouth policy will be closely adhered to for some time yet, until confidence has been fully restored. Our merchants, as a rule, are refusing to sell to slow or doubtful buyers, and many prompt, short-time buyers, are buying only to supply immediate wants, as they are determined to carry just as little stock as they can possibly help. A wholesale grocer remarked the other day that in an experience of twenty-five years he had never known business to be so unsatisfactory as it was during 1874, and thus far, 1875 has been no better.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11¾	Confectioners A	10⅝@10¾
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼		

SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	55@60
Maryland	45	White Drips	60@65
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	65@70

COFFEES.			
Rio Good	21 @22	Fancy Roasted	28
Rio Prime	23 @24	Roasted Java	27
Rio Fancy	25 @26	Roasted Java	40

RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb	6@7	Patna ₱ lb	7½@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8@8½		

MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	73@75
Demarara	55@58		

GRAIN—Both grain markets continue very dull, unusually so, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be some change for the better; receipts and shipments have been light, but buying very sparingly recently, and they will soon be obliged to replenish their depleted stocks, which must, of necessity be pretty low. Wheat is nominally still quoted at $1.15@1.18 for Penna and Ohio red, and $1.20@1.22 for amber and white; the supply, although light, is fully ample for all the demand. Millers complain that the market for the product is very unsatisfactory, hence they are not in the market, either for wheat or flour. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; prime white, 64@64½, but no sales recently above 63c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley continues in more freely and the market is easier in consequence; 78@80. Shelled is quiet and dull; 75c on track, and 72c free in store. Corn meal is in moderate inquiry for Rye and but little offering quoted steady at $1.15@1.12.

HAY—The market for baled continues quiet and prices remain unchanged at $20@23 ₱ ton; by the carload, on track, to quality.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quotable by the carload, on track, at $1.10@1.12; Shorts, $1.25@1.30; Chop, $1.25@1.25, and Middlings at $1.40@1.50.

ONIONS—There is not much inquiry; prices unchanged at $3@4 ₱ barrel.

PEAS—$1.90@2 ₱ bush.

POTATOES—The receipts are increasing, but as yet there has been no accumulation, and the market is mainly unchanged; Peach Blows, 80@85c ₱ bushel, by the car load, and 90 in a jobbing way.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@13c; Ducks, 12c; Turkys, 13@14. Live Chickens, 50@60c ₱ pair.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair jobbing demand, but it is almost, if not all altogether, confined to retail lots of this particular time, but there has been no important change in prices for several days. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extra S. C.	14	Lard-Prime Leafin	14½
Do. Canvassed	15	Do., half barrels	15
Bl'ast Bacon, S. C.	14	Lard-Ref. for sum-	
Dried Beef, in ₱ lb.	15	mer shipment	15
Sugar Cured, old	15	Do., in ¼ bbls	15½
Beef Tongues Sugar		Do., in ½ bbls	15¾
Cured, ₱ doz	$7.00	Do., 3 lb. caddies	17¾
Bacon Shoulders	9½	Do., 5 lb do	17¾
Bacon Rib Sides	12½	Do., 3 lb pails	17¾
Clear Sides	12½	Do., 5 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.,	$21.00	Do., 6 lb do	17¾
Lard Oil, per gal	90	Tallow, country	10
Lard Oil, per gal	$1.08	Carbon Oil, per gal	10
Chees, per lb	17¾	Pig's feet, ½ bbls	
Pig's feet, ¼ bbl. kegs			

SEEDS—Very quiet; Clover nominal; $6.50@6.75 and Timothy at $2@2.25. Flax Seed, $1.95@2.

TALLOW—Country, 7@8c; city, 8½@9.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

Following were the arrivals at these yards for the week, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of last week also:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	75 cars	24 cars	13 cars
Monday			
Tuesday	147 "	51 "	33 "
Wednesday	96 "	37 "	32 "
Thursday	97 "	28 "	25 "
Friday	78 "	27 "	9 "
Saturday	7 "	17 "	1 "
Total	451 "	167 "	114 "
Total last week	1,274 "	726 "	412 "

FREIGHTS.

The rates of freight from here eastward are as follows:

To Philadelphia	25c ₱ cwt.
To Baltimore	25c ₱ cwt.
To New York	30c ₱ cwt.

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were large, unusually so, for compared with what they have been for several week, and mostly common in point of quality, hence while prime shipping cattle held their own, ruling fairly as much as very dull last week, common and medium, the supply of which was in excess of the demand, dropped fully ¼, some operators put the decline at ½@¾. The advices from New York were unfavorable all week except for the very best grades, and the reports from Philadelphia to-day were not favorable, so that the general position and tone of the market is not as encouraging as could be desired; and it does not look as if it will materially as it opened. However, all the receipts since Thursday noon have been through consignments except five cars, so that the offerings during the time in question were light, and to-day there were but very few, if any, remaining in the Yards unsold, the sales during the week having been generally, aggregating 2,464 head, of which Philadelphia purchased 106 cars; New York, 27 cars, and 2,oontry dealers and butchers, 57 cars; the attendance of country buyers was unusually light, and it was this that injured the market for common to medium cattle, on the kind they generally buy, as sellers had to depend on the regular shippers, and as might be expected, with an oversupply, the Philadelphia and New York buyers were bearish, and refused to buy the kind in question unless sharp concessions were made. The fact is, the eastern market were like our own, overstocked with common cattle, and this being the case it was not to be expected that shippers would buy, unless at a decline, and the decline we did not have bought as many as they did had it not been for the scarcity of prime stock. Sales were made during the week at 6¼@6½c for prime to extra; 5@6¼ for medium to good, and 2½@5¼ for mixed stock, according to quality; we have reason to believe that the bulk of the sales were within the range of 4½@5¾.

HOGS.

With a sharp falling off in the receipts and a consequent reduction in the supply, it was confidently supposed that the market would have been favorable to sellers, but such was not the case; it opened lower, and gradually declined from day to day, and to-day the market is lower than it was a week ago. Philadelphia buyers, it is true, continue to buy freely, but they cannot take all the sheep, especially when there is a big run, as was the case this week, and hence, when there is, there is an unfavorable like an average demand for shipment to New York, competition is not so active, and there is not much difficulty then in upsetting down prices. Prime 100@110 ₱ sheep quotable at 6@6¼; 115@125 lbs, 6¼@6½; 150@165 lbs, 6¾@6¾; 170@180 lbs, 7@7¼; 200@225 lbs, 7¼@7½. Sadler & Co. sold 60 extra Indiana sheep, averaging 158 lbs, at 7¾.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, 1875.

CRUDE.

Trade in this important article has been very quiet all week, although prices have been pretty well sustained; immediate shipment was quoted today at 8½c, but buyers are looking for an advance, if we mistake not, of ½@¾c ₱ bbl within the next few days. Refiners here are buying very sparingly, the best evidence of which is the very limited receipts, nor do we expected that they will increase their purchases much until there is a very decided change in the position of the market, either a shrinkage in the value of the raw article or an appreciation of the product—the probability is that it will be the latter. We have nothing new or important to report in regard to production or development; the former, according to latest advices, is just about holding its own, whilst the latter has been very much curtailed; the supply in the producing country is large and increasing, and this is the most discouraging feature connected with the outlook at the present writing.

REFINED.

Trade has been very dull all week, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be a change for the better. Probably not over one-fourth of the refining capacity, if that, is in operation, and those that are running, are working on contracts made some time ago, when prices were much better than at present; the market is quite nominally at 35½@36c on cars here, and 11¾@12c delivered in Philadelphia. There is not much doubt, however, but what business will pick up before long, as it is scarcely possible for it to remain in its present depressed condition much longer at this season of the year.

OIL BARRELS.

The Barrel trade continues exceedingly dull; indeed, there is scarcely any demand at any price. Good city make are still being offered at $1.25, which scarcely covers actual cost.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts Crude since Jan. 1	28,092 bbls.
Receipts Crude same time, 1874	114,994 "
Shipments Refined per Penna. railroad since Jan. 1, 1875	10,391 "
Shipments Refined same time, 1874	13,102 "

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
W H Stevenson	Radiant O W	450

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—1 car g stone P Alden; 1 do lumber South Side P M'f'g Co; 10 pkgs sundries Eng & Co; 1 do machine O H Hughes; 2 bbls peaches A Bahmer & Co; 41 bdls chairs R Hoffman; 19 pkgs furniture C Wetzel; 7 do Cowe S & Co; 72 bdls chairs J F Wise; 140 sks wheat Marshall K & Co; 1 cert e ware M W Sackett; 1 car oats and corn Rawood & Mech; 5 bdls mdse Voigt M & Co; 5 do do; 6 do do meat H K Bruggemann; 34 bxs tin Fleming & A; 3 hogsheads w robes Morton & R; 13 bbls g ware Gallagher; 3 bbls butter 1 box tallow Tennyer & R; 1 do do butter O J Alter & Co; 6 kegs do butter 3 bxs poultry J H Loh & Co; 12 bdls bolts Lyle R & Mech; 45 bbls apples and stands Head C & Co; 21 bones Reymer Bros; 2 hogsheads F W Jenkins & Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—12 cars coal Armstrong D & Co; 9 do N Y & C G Co; 3 cars stone 4 do clay Kloman C & Bro; 8 do ref oil J Irwin & Co; 2 do benzine do; 1 do do Parke J & Co; 2 do lumber Andrew J H; 1 do hides J Gallery & Co; 3 cars hay Scott & G; 2 do A Scarlette; 2 do Kell & R; 1 do J Graham; 1 do Laing & Mock; 1 do O H Alberton; 21 bxs starch 1 crate do R Carson; 24 crate do S Mercer & Son; 39 bxs do C Reiss; 1 crate blacking J Roolf; 3 bxs hames Barnes; 3 do T Howe & Bro; 32 boxes starch carter Bro & Co; 25 do S Kemp; lot tools J R Barnhill; 3 bxs chisels Mobile & Montgomery R R Crockett; 1 do do Thomas & Mccarthy; 3 bdls hides J Gallery & Co; 9 grs hoof 2 bdls butter 1 box poultry Voigt M & Co; 27 bales hay A Hasek; 10 bdls g hides G Kann; 14 sks bw flour Means S & Co; 35 bbls oil G W Glass; 16 sks oats 65 do corn J Alter; 1 bbl eggs 1 do poultry McIntire & B; 1 do do W Sheidin; 1 do butter 1 bx poultry 1 sk beans G Wright; 1 bx brushes Whitmore W L & Co; 2 rolls leather W Flaccus & Son; 68 gr hoes 4 bdls 2 bxs tallow 1 bx 2 rolls leather G Kann; 1 bx mdse Knoxand O; 4 tubs butter 1 sk beans Voigt M & Co; 5 bags flour Harrotin & D; 1 keg 12 bdl hats J Sellers & Co; 1 bx butter 1 do poultry 4 sks beans Voigt M & Co; 4 do do Morris & Co; 2 do do Fox & Co; 1 do do butter H Gerwig & Son; 1 do do poultry H F Bruggeman; 1 do butter 1 keg eggs W A Bartley & Bro; 1 do butter 1 keg eggs A Jardin; 1 bx butter 1 bbl eggs A C Foster; 1 tub butter 1 keg eggs Mrs Stevenson; 2 bxs butter Wm Sheidin; 26 sks corn H F Bruggeman; 1 do Buchanan's elevator and stopped 136 yards below, in the lee, at 4 A. M., yesterday.

A ST. LOUIS exchange, of Thursday, says:—The case of Buford vs. Davidson was resumed in Judge Krum's court yesterday. Captain Mulliken concluded his testimony, having been on the stand for four days. He told all about the affairs of the old Kentucky & Tennessee Company, and how it was consolidated with the Northern Line to save funeral expenses. On the part of the plaintiff, Mr. Geo. H. Yokes, Jr., and Mr. Jos. Bell

HOME NEWS.

NOTICE.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, the leading paper of the city, is delivered by Carriers and Agents to subscribers at 15 *cents per week*. AS A COMMERCIAL paper, the GAZETTE is recognized by our MERCHANTS *as the only reliable and correct one published in the city*. Its MARKET REPORTS are always full, and are taken as the STANDARD by both buyers and sellers. Its LIVE STOCK REPORTS are complete in all respects. It contains daily a large amount of RIVER NEWS, and all river men, to be thoroughly posted, must read the GAZETTE.

Family Paper.

It is the best Family Paper published in the city. Its columns contain all the local events of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding towns. It is free from all objectionable reading matter unfit to be read in the family circle. Our *Special Correspondents* at Washington and Harrisburg will keep its readers thoroughly posted on all that transpires at these two Capitals. *Important Telegraph News*, from all parts of the *United States and Europe*, will be found in the GAZETTE daily.

It will give you *more live, fresh* and *newsy reading* than any other Pittsburgh paper. Subscribe for it, and try it.

How to Get It.

Leave your order at the GAZETTE Counting Room, or with the Carrier who supplies the district you live in. Our Agents can be found in any town and village in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, and those wanting the GAZETTE in any of these places, can give their order to the Agent who will supply them.

On the Railroads.

The GAZETTE will be found on all trains of the different Railroads running in and out of this city. If any of our friends when traveling cannot buy the GAZETTE on the train, they will confer a favor by dropping us a line informing us of the fact.

Chamber of Commerce Invitations.

It is the intention of the Committee on Invitation to the Chamber of Commerce to supply every business house in the city with one, and if any should be omitted they are asked to call on Mr J. D. Weeks, of the *American Manufacturer*, who will supply them.

Death Caused by Frozen Feet.

About ten days ago a colored man named Elcano Collio stopped at the house of a Mrs. Friend on Herron alley, Allegheny, with his feet badly frozen. He remained there until Saturday afternoon when he died from the effects of his frozen feet. The Board of Poor Directors were notified and interred him at their expense.

Bitten by a Dog.

On Saturday afternoon, a dog owned by a man named Nelson, who lives on Jefferson street, Allegheny, attacked a boy, and bit him in the shoulder and hand, inflicting severe wounds. The boy was taken to his home, No. 35 Jefferson street, and medical aid summoned. All the wounds burned out with a red-hot iron. The dog was shot by Lieut. Campbell.

Smithfield Street Property.

We understand the Smithfield Savings Bank, located at No. 76 Smithfield street, have purchased the valuable property adjoining the bank on the corner of Diamond street, now occupied by Mr. Schmit as a saloon. They intend beginning immediately to have the building re-constructed and expect to occupy the same on or before the first of April next. The building with both a front and rear is among the financial depositories of our city.

Mayor Blackmore's Chair.

In Friday's issue of the GAZETTE we made mention of the presentation of a chair to Mayor Blackmore by his friends, and we regret to state that the most important fact connected with the affair, viz.: That the chair is of the style known as the "Adjustable Folding Chair," and manufactured by Mrs. Isabella Wallace, of No. 3 Sixth street. This chair is unrivalled as an invalid chair, or reclining chair, and is made with great favor and extensive patronage. Call on Mrs. Wallace, who will explain its virtues and comforts.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP MUDDLE.

The Question Argued Before the Court on Saturday—The Decision Reserved.

It will be remembered by our readers that the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel* Jacob Lashell vs. Jacob Stuckrath was to come up for argument in the Common Pleas Court last Saturday on a writ of *quo warranto* which had been issued on the respondent by the direction of the Court, requiring him to show cause by what authority he held the office of County Commissioner. The plaintiff was represented by Maj. A. M. Brown. At the suggestion of Maj. Brown, his motion to quash was overruled by the Court *pro forma*, whereupon he filed a demurrer, setting forth that the Attorney General's suggestion was necessary in order to proceed in the case, and that the matter in the relator's petition was insufficient in form and substance; that the election of Mr. Lashell was illegal; and that by the Constitution and laws of the State Mr. Stuckrath was entitled to hold over until the first Monday of January, 1876.

The arguments upon the demurrer took place by the respective counsel, when the question was submitted to the Court for its decision, which was reserved.

FIRE AT THE EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE.

The Result of Carelessness—Loss Only a few Hundred Dollars.

About four o'clock yesterday morning the new Episcopal residence, on the corner of Diamond street, adjoining the Cathedral, was discovered to be on fire. It appears that the carpenters in the building when they quit labor on Saturday evening left a fire burning on the hearthstone in one of the rear rooms next to the Cathedral. The flooring had not been laid, but the space between the joists had been filled with material which is used to deaden the sound. The fire spread during the night, but the material referred to prevented it from making greater progress than it would have done had there been no obstruction. About four o'clock Father Lynch, who was unable to sleep, owing to indisposition, got up and discovered the fire. He aroused several of his fellow workers, one of whom at once turned in an alarm from the nearest box. The Seventh avenue engine was soon at hand, but found the plug froze and could not get to work. The fire, however, was extinguished with a Babcock squirter which the hook and ladder truck brought with it. The loss will amount to $200 or $300.

THE NEW ELECTION.

The Case Brought Before the Court on Saturday.

The case of the commonwealth *ex rel.* King, Ward et al., vs. Mayor Blackmore came up for a hearing before the Common Pleas Court No. 2 last Saturday. It will be remembered that a week before the city had asked leave to file an intervention but the court on assembling declined to allow this, but granted City Solicitor Bigelow the privilege of filing a demurrer. This document set forth that the relators had no specific legal interest in the performance of the duty sought to be coerced on the part of the Mayor, and that the petition was premature, the time not yet having fully arrived for the Mayor to perform the duty which the relators now ask the Court to compel him to perform.

The argument was begun at once upon the merits of the demurrer, after which the Court took charge of the papers and reserved its decision.

AMONG THE FIGURES.

Controller Brown, of Allegheny, at Work on a Large Contract.

A few days ago the GAZETTE called attention to a section of a recent act of the Legislature, requiring the Controller of every city to return in the month of January of each year a full statement of the real estate owned by the city, the debts of the city, and all information from his books that would lead to a clear understanding by Councils of the financial status of the municipality. The penalty for a non-performance of this duty is fixed at the sum of $1,000 as a pleasant incentive to official compliance with the law.

Controller Brown, of Allegheny, has in accordance therewith commenced to overhaul his books, and is now deeply engaged in the mysterious labrynths of bonds, debts, values of real estate, &c., as detailed in figures. He hopes to succeed in getting his statement ready in time for the meeting of Councils on Thursday. His estimate of City Property thus far fixes the value of the Fire Department at $131,792; the Water Works Department at $937,000, which includes over half a million for pipes laid and Poor Department at $200,000. The contract is a very heavy one, but when the statement is completed it will be worth all the trouble taken to make it out.

FAREWELL.

Rev. Dr. Scarborough's Last Sermon as Rector of Trinity Church.

Yesterday morning Rev. Dr. Scarborough, Bishop elect of New Jersey, preached what might be called his farewell sermon to his former parishioners of Trinity parish. An interesting feature of the occasion was the fact that the sermon was, with a few amendments, suitable to the time, the same as that which he preached upon his acceptance of the Rectorship. It was a discourse peculiarly appropriate, inasmuch as it treated of the relative duties of pastor and people, and was preached with the more grace, the Reverend gentleman said, because, in retiring he could urge his late parishioners to extend to the new Rector, the same kindness and co-operation that had been extended to him, and if possible redouble their diligence in urging forward the work of the church.

The sermon was a very appropriate and fraternal introduction for the new Rector, and made a decided impression upon all who were privileged to hear it.

Previous to the preaching service Dr. Scarborough received fresh evidence of the esteem in which he is held, by the presentation of several unique articles of vertu—the gift of the teachers in the Sabbath school. The ladies of the parish also recently made him the recipient of an elegant set of Episcobal robes.

Dr. Scarborough with his family, we understand, will leave this city about Friday of this week and will take up his residence in Burlington, New Jersey, where he will be consecrated.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Robert I. Greer, bankrupt, Allegheny. On petition of assignees, order made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens, except purchase money mortgages. McQuaid for assignees.

Peter Campbell, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. On petition of trustee, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens. Laird for trustee.

Zeigler, Baker & Co., bankrupts, Westmoreland county. On petition of assignee an order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens. Laird for assignee. Hunter and Klingensmith for creditors opposing.

William Carmichael, bankrupt, Mercer county. On petition presented, orders were made for the payment to Aaron Carmichael and E. M. Lathan the amount of their respective judgments. Stoner for petitioners.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, city, petition on behalf of the Duquesne Bank of Pittsburgh to restrain certain execution creditors, presented and argued, and injunction refused. Friend and McConnell for petition, and Lazear and Keenan contra.

Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, Cambria county. An order was made extending the time for the meeting of the creditors before Register Brotherline to consider the debtor's proposition for composition, to the 23rd prox. Keenan for order.

W. M. Woodward, assignee of the estate of Samuel McClean, vs. A. H. Rowan Pittsburgh. On motion, and affidavits filed, judgments opened and defendant let into a defense. Baldwin for A. M. Woodward against motion.

Mr. W. Altman vs. Steamboat Katie Dickson, in admiralty. Decree that judgment be entered against the claimants and their stipulators. Barton for libellant.

In the case of the steamboat "Athletic," in admiralty, John G. MacConnell, Esq., Commissioner, appointed to examine the claims filed, and make distribution of the fund in the Registry of the Court, filed his report of distribution, and same was confirmed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

United States Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

Allison Sweetzer vs. Joseph Jifkins. Rule to show cause why a master should not be appointed to take testimony and make a report to the court. Argued by Mr. Purviance for and Mr. Rickets *contra*. Decision reserved. This was a case where a suit had been transferred from the court in Luzerne county, and the parties to the suit wanted it transferred back to the same court again.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

Barbara Offeman, by her next friend, vs. Charles Offeman; libel in divorce. Rule on respondent to show cause why he should not pay libellant a certain sum for maintenance and expenses *pendente lite*.

Emma Blank, by her next friend vs. Ernest A. Blank; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Anna Stagg, by her next friend vs. John Stagg; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

The Commission ex rel. vs. John Pearce. Petition *de lunatico in quirendo* and Commission ordered to issue to H. C. Bowers, Esq., as commissioner.

In the matter of the appointment of election officers in the township of Upper St. Clair, to fill vacancies, W. R. Andrews was appointed Judge; Isabella Polsley, Election Inspector; Moses Cook, Assessor, in the first district.

Trial List for To-day.

Stevens vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Co.
Reiter et al. vs. Nellis & Co.
Millett & Co. vs. Monell.
Davis vs. Hodgkiss et al.
Enterprise Savings Bank vs. Nation Trust Company.
Bertram vs. Pfarr & Dietch.
Watterson vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
Bravo & McDonald vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Co.
Beatty et al., administrators, vs. Coleman.
McElroy & Dickson vs. Ash.
Beatman's Fire and Marine Insurance Co. vs. Tormey, et al.
Rafferty, trustee, vs. Spear & Co.
Ward, assignee, vs. Stewart.
Same vs. Little, Jr.
Barton & Keeny vs. Young.
Lauer & Bro. vs. Hacke.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

Goldsmith & Lessing vs. Roth & Son. Rule for judgment for want of sufficient affidavit of defense.

James M. Graham vs. J. J. Medary. Motion made by defendant for a new trial.

Ferry et ux. vs. Bryce, Walker & Co. Defendants move for a new trial.

Stewart & Cook vs. J. C. Bedall. Plaintiffs move to take off the non-suit.

J. Lobman vs. N. Carr. Defendant's counsel made a motion for a new trial and filed reasons therefor.

Trial List for To-day.

Old vs. McKee.
Bloss vs. Bunting.
Watson vs. Scheid.
Cluley vs. Phillips.
Cluley vs. Phillips.
McCabe's vs. Middleton & Hickey.
Daugherty vs. Kelly.
McFee vs. Scott.
Buente vs. Shoenberger & Co.
Whalley vs. Pennsylvania Co.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

Elizabeth Glenn and Mary A. Bell, for keeping a disorderly house, charged by Joseph McCoy, were each sent to the Work House for one year.

Herman Bell, found guilty of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding Henry Young, was sent to the Work House two years.

Herman Bell, having plead guilty to the larceny of a lot of tools from the stonequarry of John Weir, was sentenced to the Work House for two years.

Flora Smith, convicted of felonious assault and battery on oath of Chas. Frazier, was sent to the Work House one year.

Frank Carrigan, for selling liquor without license, was fined five dollars and costs.

Henry Schuppe was fined $150 and costs on each of two indictments for selling liquor on Sunday.

Martin J. Griffin, convicted of willful trespass, on oath of Ellen C. Hooper, was sentenced to the Work House for three months.

Robert Johnson, found guilty of robbery, on oath of John Molan, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

Patrick Barrett, for selling liquor on Sunday, was fined $150 and costs.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Adolph Zivanzig, J. P. Padden,
John A. Young, et al, Thomas Devereux,
Albert Gardner, Mary Enright,
Pat. McNamee, et al, Benj. Knoerr (3),
James White, et al, Tim. Culligan et al,
Bridget Hughes, Amelia Jones,
Robt. Wells, Hans Hardtmeyer,
Louis Graff, Matthias Bollinberg,
Robert Fife (3), Bridget Madden,
Calvin Smith, August Geisler.
Charles Rubrict,

CHURCH ENTERPRISE.

The Prospective Addition to the Church Architecture of the City—Some Points Concerning the Proposed New German Evangelical House of Worship.

Mention has been made heretofore in our columns of the proposed new church building to be erected for the use of the German United Evangelical Congregation, at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, and now that the plans have been completed and the contract let, a brief description may be of interest.

The edifice will be built entirely of cut stone, and in gothic style. It will have a front of eighty-two feet on Smithfield street and will extend back along Sixth avenue one hundred and ten feet to Miltenberger alley.

The tower and spire will be at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, and will also be of cut stone to the top of the spire, which will be surmounted by an iron finial. The tower will be twenty-seven feet square at the base and from the ground to the iron work on the top of the spire the height will be 220 feet.

The front of the building on Smithfield street will contain three entrance doors arched, the central door will be a handsome large gothic rose window, filled with stained glass. Above the entrance door on the tower side, or Sixth avenue side, the front, will be a tripled gothic window, and on the opposite side of the central window and above the other entrance door will be a double gothic window, all handsomely ornamented.

The sides and rear of the building will be handsomely ornamented, and there will be an entrance in the rear.

On the inside the building will be very finely finished, and all of the wood work will be of polished walnut.

On the first floor there will be in the front, the vestibule, with stairways at either side, leading to the audience room of the church. In the rear of the vestibule will be a large room, to be used as the Lecture and Sunday School room. This room is so arranged that it can be divided into two apartments, one of which apartments will be used for the week-day school. Back of this room is a class room, the trustees' room and the pastor's study.

The main auditorium on the second floor will be 65 feet wide and 80 feet long. It will be divided by columns, forming the naive and aisles. The ceiling will be groin arched, the arches slanting from the columns, and will be almost similar to the ceiling of the Trinity Church on Sixth avenue. The whole ceiling will be beautifully ornamented. The room will be lighted by five stained glass double, gothic windows on each side of the building. The entire room will be highly ornamented with oil painting. There will be galleries on both sides, and one in the front part, and also one in the rear part, over the chancel, for the choir and organ. The room will be 50 feet high in the centre, and 38 feet high at the aisles, and will have a seating capacity of one thousand persons.

The entire building will be heated by steam. When completed it will be one of the handsomest specimens of church architecture in the western part of the State, and an honor to the enterprise and liberality of the congregation. It is expected that in about six weeks the work of tearing down the present building will be commenced and according to the agreement, the new structure must be completed by December 1, 1876.

Save Fuel, Colds and Rheumatism,

By having WEATHER STRIPS on your windows and doors, Thompson & Co., 84 Wood street. MWF

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Pittsburgh Councils will meet this afternoon.

····Saints as well as sinners stood on slippery places yesterday.

····Councils will elect five members of the Board of Health this afternoon.

····The devout were not out in overwhelming numbers at the churches yesterday.

····Castle Shannon is to have a new glass house for the manufacture of druggist's ware.

·····Frank Dupell fell upon the ice on Wylie avenue yesterday and broke one of his arms.

····James Williams, brother of the once celebrated Paddy Williams, died yesterday at his residence on Penn street.

····There is wailing among the festive because the sudden change of the weather puts an end to the sleigh bells "jingle, jingle in the icy air of night."

····A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Canan, who resides on Benton alley, Allegheny, yesterday got the halter rope around its neck and choked itself to death.

·····Secretary McGonnigle, of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors paid out $250 on Saturday to the men who had been working at the Poor Farm during the week.

····On Saturday evening a valuable white horse belonging to Mr. C. L. Goehning, President of the Consolidated Gas Co., was stolen from a private stable in the Tenth ward.

····A widow and three children named Gloss, residing on Railroad street, South Side, are said to be in a very distitute condition—the children all being sick with scarlet fever.

····On Saturday afternoon a large machine for cutting sheet iron fell from a wagon as it was turning the corner of Federal and Ohio streets, Allegheny, and was badly damaged.

····The building on the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, which is now occupied by the Concordia saloon, has been purchased by the Smithfield Savings Bank for $17,000.

····The father of Samuel Beighley, the murderer, has buried his son's remains in some secluded, unknown spot, and positively refuses to let his neighbors or any one else know the place of interment.

····The contractor engaged in grading Forbes street, near Boyd street, struck a vein of coal which has proven quite a profitable little mine. Coal is also being traded selling it to the neighbors roundabout.

····The rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in the Germania Bank building, at the corner of Wood street and Diamond alley, will be formally opened to-morrow. Lunch from eleven A. M. to three P. M.

····The taxpayers of the Twelfth ward held another meeting on Saturday night in the O'Hara school house. About forty members were present, but they did not transact any business of special importance.

····A child of Joseph Estway, who resides on Mt. Washington, died rather suddenly yesterday morning and word was sent to the Coroner. No inquest was held, but the infant will be buried at the expense of the county.

····On last Friday night about thirty-five tramps stopped at the Allegheny lock-up. A gentleman went into the room where they were and said he wanted a lot of men to cut ice for him. About a dozen of them offered to work.

····Conductor Thomas Sturgeon was killed on the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington Railroad at the Braddock road, Ross street by being run over by a train on Saturday. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

····On Saturday morning David Croft and Samuel Rothermel were committed to jail for a further hearing, being charged before Alderman Heubert with conspiring together to enter prosecutions against liquor dealers for illegal selling for the purpose of making money out of the cases.

····Charles J. Stewart was before U. S. Commissioner Gamble, on Saturday morning, charged with obtaining the money on a postoffice order to the amount of seven dollars, belonging to Herbert Jones, by false representations. He was committed for trial.

····*St. Nicholas*, Scribner's charming illustrated magazine for boys and girls, fully sustains its high reputation. The February number is particularly rich in engravings. Surely *St. Nicholas* is the very best of all the children's magazines, at home or abroad.

····A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, on Saturday, by Robert Porter et al. vs. George Porter, praying for a division of three tracts of land in West Deer township, in which the plaintiffs claim to have an interest, which request has been refused by the respondents, as is alleged.

····James Sorrell, employed in Lewis Planing mill, Allegheny, had his hand caught in a mortising machine, and the radial artery was severed at the wrist. So almost bled to death that fortunately he reached the office of Dr. Seip, in time, and received proper attention.

····The arrangements for holding a Centennial tea party in this city, are progressing favorably. Mrs. S. Jones, of Duquesne Way, has been elected President and the Executive Committee has been appointed. Library Hall has been secured and permission given to place a floor over the parquette.

····Mr. Charles Colback, who resides on Mt. Washington had one of his hands badly injured by a bottle of powder, exploding last June. His hand was supposed to have been entirely well until last week when it became very much swollen, and a physician took from the injured member a large piece of glass.

····The religious sentiment of the community could not have been better manifested yesterday than by a liberal application of ashes and saw dust to the side walk. It would have saved a large number of persons the uncomfortable necessity of applying the seat of their breeches to the same unyielding substance.

····A new time table went into effect on the P. W. & B. R. R. by which the mixed way train leaves Rochester at 7:25 as heretofore. Arrivals have been changed as follows: The through express will arrive at 10:40 instead of 8:50; the Uniontown accommodation at 9:55 instead of 10:15 A. M., and the through mail at 8:40 P. M. instead of 8:50.

····The following are the estimates made by the Allegheny Councils committees having the different departments in charge, of the money that will be needed in each this year: Police $86,000, lighting $60,000, interest $43,560, printing $10,000, fire (estimated) $78,000, streets $40,000, Water Works (about) $25,000, bills payable, $30,000, Park Commission $14,000.

····Kossuth, the Hungarian, arrived in this city and spoke his piece at the St. Charles Hotel, just twenty-five years ago yesterday. He remarked that our "weather was extremely cold, but the hearts of the people were warm for freedom and Hungary." Kossuth was the lion of the hour. He is now living in poverty, in the dominion of Francis Joseph, whom he wished to overthrow.

····About two hundred boys congregated on the ice opposite Soho, on the Monongahela river on Saturday, ready for another general fight, when either the police or the appearance upon the grounds, only to serve as a target for the pistols in the young warriors hands. Word was sent to the Mayor's office who dispatched Lieutenant Gordon, under the care of Lieutenant Gordon, to arrest the lads, but before their arrival the crowd had dispersed.

····At the meeting of the Ordinance Committee on Saturday afternoon the bill providing for the repeal of the ordinance with the Pennsylvania Railroad was referred to Councils with a negative recommendation, and on motion of Mr. Liddell, it was decided to recommend that the time for building the bridges, &c., names in the contracts be extended to twenty-eight months, in accordance regulating the time for driving stock through the streets of the city, also the "pea-nut" ordinances, were postponed.

····The saloon of Robert Boyd, at No. 411 Penn street, and the cashier's desk of Henry Huff, at No. 54 Fifth avenue, were broken into on Saturday morning early, and a money drawer containing a small amount of cash was stolen from the former place and several razors from the latter. Three men were seen to emerge from the saloon, and officer Emil Berger's suspicions being aroused, he gave chase and captured Harry Nilson, on whose person he found part of the stolen property. Informations for burglary and larceny were made against him by Boyd and Huff, and in default of $1,000 bail in each case, Acting Mayor committed him to jail for trial.

····A Republican primary meeting was called in the Seventh ward on last Saturday evening, but subsequently a notice was posted up deferring the time of coming together one week. Some were dissatisfied with this arrangement, and put in nominations the following ticket: Alderman Samuel Long; Select Council, Samuel Frank; Common Council, George Wamhoff; School Director, Dr. W. S. Foster; constable, Jeremiah Murphy. Precinct officers—First precinct—Judge, Marshall Brown; inspector, James Bonebrake; assessor, James Barr. Second precinct—Judge, F. D. Gust; inspector, George G. Jeremy; assessor, William Fleming. Third precinct—Judge, J. K. Brown; inspector, Michael Clair; assessor, Alfred Hawkins (colored.)

PERSONAL.

***Rev. Dr. J. Worrell will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week.

***Ex-Chief of Police, Benjamin Clark, of Allegheny, is a candidate for Alderman in the Fifth ward of that city.

***Dr. Hitchcock, Rector elect of Trinity Parish, looked the vestry of the church on Saturday, of his acceptance of the charge.

***Mr. Joseph Plummer, now of Boston but formerly a Wood street merchant in this city, has sent fifty dollars for the relief of the Point sufferers.

***Our townman, Dr. Herbert, W. C. Tweddle, of Petroleum celebrity, has been "doing" the continent for the past year, and has during that time visited all the places of note in Europe. The Doctor travels as an observant tourist, with his eyes and ears open, and his journeyings have yielded him riches in increased knowledge of persons and places. He is expected home in a short time.

"A Dollar Saved Is a Dollar Earned."

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, will receive *One Dollar* and upwards. Deposits of small amounts especially solicited. You can draw your money at any time *without notice*, or if left on time will draw *Six per cent.* interest. Try it. MWF

OUR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Seventh Anniversary of the Women's Christian Association Held Last Evening—Reports Submitted.

The seventh anniversary of the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, was held in the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street (Rev. Dr. S. F. Scovel, pastor), last evening, a large attendance being present. The exercises were opened with a voluntary on the organ by Prof. C. C. Mellor, followed with an anthem by the choir, after which Dr. Scovel read a portion of scripture, selecting a part of the 11th chapter of St. Luke, beginning at the twentieth verse; also a part of the 25th chapter of Matthew. Prayer by Rev. Alexander Clark. After the devotional exercises the audience joined in singing

"When I survey the wondrous cross,
On which the Prince of glory died," &c.

The Secretary and Treasurer's report was read by Mr. T. J. Gillespie which were as follows:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

During the past seven years nine distinct branches of work have been organized, and successfully carried along under the immediate direction of the Association, viz.: 1. The Temporary Home for Destitute Women; 2. Home for Aged Protestant Women; 3. Boarding Home for Working Women; 4. Sheltering Arms; 5. Pittsburgh Branch of Women's Union Foreign Missionary Society of America; 6. Gilmore Mission and Industrial School; 7. Bible Reader's Work; 8. Ladies' Depository and Employment Office; 9. Hospital Committee.

The Temporary Home for Destitute Women, 45 Chatham street, Pittsburgh, is the mother institution. During the past year 398 persons, of whom 92 were children, have been sheltered and assisted. Of these 11 have been transferred to the Sheltering Arms, 122 dismissed to service, 16 sent to City Farm, 3 children to the Allegheny Home for the Friendless, 1 to the Reform School, 27 to the City Hospitals.

The Home for aged Protestant women has been in existence for over four years, and has had God's blessing upon its work. The family of inmates, although slow in gathering, has increased to twenty-eight. Of these, two, during the past year, have left of their own choice, and one, the managers dismissed for persistent disobedience of the rules. One inmate died suddenly, being the fourth time death has entered the Home since its opening.

The Boarding Home for Working Women, 33 Anderson street, Allegheny, was established for the same purpose as that of our Association has been more successful. Sixty young women engaged in earning honest livelihoods, have enjoyed its comforts and advantages during the year, and it is hoped this institution may be made self-sustaining.

The Sheltering Arms, Wilkinsburg, originally designed only as a reformatory home for young fallen women, entered upon the important work of the betterment of incorporating a hospital for incurables. For a class of worthy, homeless women suffering from consumption and other similar diseases, there seemed to be no entrance into the Home provided.

Accommodations have been provided for eight such persons. Two have been admitted for a compensation of three dollars per week.

During the year fourteen young women, after having passed through the Temporary Home, have been admitted here. Three of these have been provided with permanent homes, four obtained situations, one was restored to her husband, two wandered back into old paths, and four are still with us. Of this number five have made a public profession of religion.

The Pittsburgh Branch of the Women's Foreign Union Missionary Society of America, or Zenana work, presents an exceedingly encouraging report for the past year. The amount collected from various sources, including a legacy of $500 from Mrs. Rev. Dr. Preston, being $1,156.96. This will be appropriated to building a home for little widows in India, under the supervision of Miss Brittain.

In the Gilmore Mission and Industrial School active help is greatly needed. The Industrial School, composed of "mission children," is held every Saturday afternoon, from November to April, in the building formerly known as the old Lutheran church, corner of Old avenue and Diamond street.

Two competent, faithful Christian woman have been employed as Bible readers during the year, for half of each day, for a salary of $20 per month. They devote five hours of five days in the week to family visitation, engaging when opportunity offers, in scriptural reading and prayer and other services to the sick and afflicted. A persistent, who lends her counsel and personal assistance whenever necessary. The average number of monthly visits made by each of these is one hundred.

At the Intelligence and Employment Office, 208 Penn avenue, during the year, 1,052 articles have been made, valued at $1,233.36. Profits, $297.56. Discount, $134.71. The object of this branch is to aid deserving needlewomen to dispose of and receive remunerative prices for their work, and to assist competent women in obtaining employment of all kinds.

The five ladies who constitute the Hospital Committee, have restricted their labors for the most part to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. During the past three months they have visited hospitable sixteen times; attended both male and female wards; distributed fruits and jellies, also a quantity of muslin and linen for hospital purposes. Held the prayer meetings, with which the inmates seemed much pleased, (Catholics as well as Protestants,) and expressed a wish to have them repeated, all listening remarkably well to the reading of the Scriptures. They have secured the services of a minister to preach one Sabbath in every month.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total receipts for Home objects...$17,710 29
Expenditures for Home objects... 15,567 40
Expenses for Foreign work..... 1,157 06

Following the reading of the reports the choir sang "Your Mission," after which addresses were made by Revs. Reese F. Alsop and Dr. Worrell. At the close of the speaking the doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced, when the audience dispersed.

"KERCHUNK."

Slippery and Sloppy—The Pleasures of Pedestrianating Yesterday—Involuntary Deposits of Anatomical Structures on the Pavements.

Josh Billings has recorded his belief that the most difficult feat for a person to successfully accomplish is to forcibly fall on a slippery sidewalk and then arise and exultantly chant a hymn of praise. He must certainly have had in his mind's eye just such a day as yesterday when he wrote that indisputable fact. Notwithstanding the fact that yesterday was the Sabbath, which should always be kept inviolate, there seemed to be almost innumerable number of persons possessed with an irresistible inclination to try the feat referred to by Billings, and the writer feels perfectly safe in asserting that it was not successfully accomplished by a single one. It was a comparatively easy task to fall. That part of the performance could be gone through with with the utmost ease and dexterity, and without the slightest exertion, but not one can be found who could arise gracefully, and with malice aforethought, arose to his or her feet and sounded a pean of praise. On the contrary, the disposition to "smite the keys of sorrow, and unloose the golden bowl," was manifested in a most wonderfully universal. Such slippery days as yesterday, one would think, are better calculated to keep people in the house than invite them to promenade. But this was not done in the churches and Sunday schools was perhaps nearly counterbalanced by the evil ideas that suddenly filled the mind, contemporaneous with an unexpected fall, to indulge in a boisterous and unnecessarily public display of agility, the inevitable result of which was an embrace with Mother Earth. How many men, women and children, of all classes and conditions in life, started out bright and early yesterday morning, with the full intention of being perfectly decorous, who lends her counsel and personal assistance whenever necessary. The average number of monthly visits made by each of these is one hundred.

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SAVE MONEY.

Seasonable Dry Goods.

We offer for one week only, previous to stock taking, February 1st, our entire stock for cash at great reductions, for example:

$1 50	Table Damask at		$1 20
1 75	"	"	1 35
2 00	"	"	1 50
2 25	"	"	1 75
2 50	"	"	1 90
3 00	"	"	2 25
4-4	Lonsdale muslins at		12
"	Hill's muslins at		12
"	Fruit of the Loom at		12½
"	Wamsutta at		16

Corresponding reductions in all Dress Goods, in fact the entire stock offered as bargains to make room for spring goods.

J. B. HEARN & CO.,
No. 52 Sixth street, late St. Clair.

European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer California at New York; steamer City of New York at New York; steamer H. W. A. Scholten at Rotterdam.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of Tack Brothers.

The statement of the assets and liabilities of Messrs. Tack Bros., who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of some of their creditors, is as follows:

LIABILITIES.

Amount due creditors in Pittsburgh on acceptances.....	$ 91,931 99
Amount due in Philadelphia.....	51,708 88
Mortgage on Allegheny city property.....	15,000 00
T. E. Tack's note discounted (100 shares Union Bridge Stock, as collateral).....	2,000 00
T. E. Tack's note discounted (88 shares City Insurance Stock)...	3,000 00
Total.....	$163,640 87

ACCOMMODATION ENDORSEMENTS.

For Citizens Oil Refining Co....	$174,753 40
For James M. Brasier.....	1,000 00
For James Bown.....	2,167 75

ASSETS OF TACK BROS.

One-fourth interest, fee simple, Wilson Farm, 100 acres, cost.....	$14,750 00	
And in 3 wells cost	6,749 10	
		$ 21,499 10
9-24th interest, fee simple, 68 acres, Wallace Farm, cost.....		11,250 00
9-24th cost in 2 wells, cost.....		6,937 00
⅓ " 1 " cost.....		6,385 48
9-24th interest, fee simple in 75 acres, McElcer Farm, cost....		11,250 00
9-24th interest, 2 wells, cost.....		9,340 00
J. B. Campbell's lease, 20 acres, ¼ interest in 2 wells, cost.....		4,000 00
Scott lease, ½ interest in the Freehold, 75 acre lease, ½ interest in 1 well, cost.....		4,171 68
Good Enough lease, on A. L. Campbell Farm, 10 acres and ⅔ interest in 3 wells, cost.....		8,656 61
6 1-3 acres land in the city of St. Louis.....		20,000 00
2,372 acres land in Franklin, Washington and Jefferson counties, Mo., valued at $4 per acre, cost.....		9,488 00
Notes of T. B. Stantlin, 1, 2, 3, 4 years from March 24, $290 each, secured by mortgage on 60 acres land in Dauphin county.....		1,160 00
United States B'k Stock to Cr. in bank.....		1,174 20
City Ins. Stock, 88 shares, worth (used as collateral).....		4,000 00
City Bank Stock, 5 shares, $50.		250 00
Investment at Ursina in the Pitts. & Balt. Coal, Coke & Iron Co., paid in cash and notes.....		30,695 50
1666 shares of stock in the Citizens' Oil Refining Co., cost....		28,808 13
100 shares Union Bridge stock, used as collateral.....		2,500 00
Bills Receivable.....		4,754 72
3 lots in Allegheny City—Allegheny Avenue—23.9x140 each, (mortgaged).....		14,000 00
Mortgage of John Kirkpatrick, Transferred to holder of Mortgage on Allegheny City property.....		1,000 00
Due by Citizens' Oil Refining Co. to Tack Bros., Phila., money advanced by them, Nov. 27.....	$5,500 00	
Nov. 27.....	6,861 10	
		12,360 10
Cash in Bank.....		3,711 74
On account on Ledger.....		5,168 80
Bills Receivable.....		18,500 00
56 acres of land, West Va., cost.		
100 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co., N. Y., cost....		32,000 00
100 shares Peerless Oil Co., cost		6,000 00
1,000 shares Culbertson Run Oil stock.....		1,000 00
1,450 bbls haw